The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5668. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A LOAN OF $1,500,000,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

WITH INTEREST AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD,

IN NEW-YORK OR EUROPE, AS MAY BE DESIRED,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAXES.

PRINCIPAL MATURING IN THIRTY YEARS FROM AUGUST, 1869, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

on their line of railway, which connects St. Joseph with Fort Kearney by rail, amounting to $1,500,000. All that can be issued.

These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees for the holders of these bonds, of the property of the Company, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, including its railroad, rights of way, franchises, equipments, rolling stock, (engines, cars, coaches, &c.,) machine shops, depots, lands and all kinds of property belonging to the Company in Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall Counties, in the State of Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, which is mortgaged to secure the bondholders at the rate of $13,500 per mile, on a COMPLETED RAILROAD.

They have the further security by the terms of the Trust Deed, whereby the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustees, are made the sole and absolute custodians of the Bonds before they are issued, and are not permitted to deliver them or their proceeds, until they have proper evidence that the road is graded, tied, ironed, and ready for the rolling stock, and then only at the rate of $13,500 per mile for so many miles as shall be thus completed. This is arranged in sections of five miles.

Bonds, to be valid, must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Parties purchasing any of these bonds have a safe and sure guarantee that the money they have invested finds an equivalent in value in a completed railroad, costing to build and equip more than double the amount they have invested, all of which is pledged to pay the principal and interest of the bonds they have purchased.

The security is undoubted.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with all its extended connections north and east, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its powerful connections south and east, via St. Louis, both lines converging at St. Joseph and connecting immediately with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, traversing through Eastern Kansas to the heart of Nebraska and intersecting the Union Pacific Railroad main line at the City of Fort Kearney, THUS MAKING THE SHORTEST ROUTE KNOWN TO CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC STATES.

The line forty-one miles west from St. Joseph is in complete and successful operation, and the line to Marysville is being rapidly completed.

The line from Marysville to Fort Kearney is also being rapidly pushed forward.

A Branch Road is being built from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad at Severance to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, giving at once a direct route to Denver City.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are Coupon Bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and by the surrender of the Coupons can be converted into a Registered Bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

The coupons, or the interest, is made payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, and at the following equivalents:

For six months' interest on $1,000 bonds:

At New-York	$40, Gold
At London	£8 4s. 4d.
At Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 flor.

On the $500 Bonds one-half of these amounts respectively. This interest is payable free of United States Taxes.

The principal is payable in New-York, in gold, Aug. 15, 1899.

The Company have an authorized capital of $10,000,000—to which nearly $2,000,000 has already been subscribed, and is being expended on the road, and in addition to this the Company have a grant from the United States Government at Washington of 1,600,000 acres of land, ten miles in width—on either side of the line—(it is conceded that these lands are of a superior order and among the best in the country)—which, at $2 50 per acre, forms an asset of the Company in the value of $4,000,000.

The Company, with its entire property, valued at $6,000,000, free from debt, asks this loan of $1,500,000.

We offer these Bonds at the low price of 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Governments and other securities received in payment, without commission, at their market value. Bonds sent by express or packages received in payment will be free of charge.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities, as the loan is being rapidly taken up.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to this loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY as a SAFE, SURE, and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

TELEGRAMS.

Arrival of the Inauguration Fleet at Suez.

Undisturbed Tranquillity at the Paris Elections.

A Fearful Tornado at Georgetown, Colorado.

Two More Victims of the Fall of a St. Louis Building.

Burning of a Propeller and Disappearance of the Crew.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Arrival of the Fleet at Suez—The Enterprise a Success.

PARIS, Nov. 20—6 P. M.—Advices from Alexandria, just received, contain the gratifying intelligence that the Suez Canal is a success. The Imperial yacht *Aigle*, with Her Majesty the Empress on board, has arrived at Suez without accident.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Ismailia announces that the Emperor of Austria has set out on his return from Suez.

The Fleet in the Harbor of Suez—Particulars of the Passage.

SUEZ, Nov. 21, *via* ALEXANDRIA.—The Inauguration Fleet, consisting of forty-five steamers, has arrived here. None were obliged to employ pilots. The only difficulty they had was owing to their numbers. Some were crowded upon the banks of the canal several times, but they got off without trouble, the sandy bottom neither holding nor hurting them. On leaving Ismailia several steamers fouled with each other, but no serious damage was done. The water in the canal, between this point and Ismailia, is full twenty feet deep at the shallowest spot, and in several parts it is less than twenty-five feet in depth; but at all these points the bottom can be easily deepened. Steamers drawing fifteen feet can navigate the canal from Port Said to Suez with ease in fifteen hours. The water does not wash away the banks as much as was apprehended. The complete success of the great work exceeds all expectations. The arrangements for transporting and taking care of the visitors here are generally excellent. All the rolling stock on the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Railroad has been brought into requisition to transport the immense crowds of visitors. The mails to and from India have been much delayed in consequence. The Canal is now clear of shipping, the entire fleet having anchored in the harbor of Suez. To-morrow the statue of WAGHORN, the Englishman who first proposed the building of the canal will be erected here, and on Tuesday the fleet will start on its return to Port Said. There a statue of FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, the builder and President-Director of the canal, will be raised. With this last ceremony the *fêtes* of the inauguration will probably terminate. The Empress EUGENIE will return through the canal with the fleet, her yacht, the *Aigle*, taking the lead, as on the downward trip.

FRANCE.

The Elections in Paris—The Day Quiet—Decoration of M. de Lesseps.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The supplementary elections for members of the Corps Legislatif from this city began to-day, and are progressing quietly. Up to this hour (5 o'clock P. M.) there has been no disturbance in any quarter of the city. The Emperor left Compiègne this morning, by special train for Paris, and arrived at the Tuileries at noon. M. DE LESSEPS has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

SPAIN.

A Republican Denial of Complicity with the Cubans—The Portuguese Minister.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—In the Cortes yesterday, Admiral TOPETE presiding, the members of the Republican minority presented a protest declaring that there was no truth in the reports that they were implicated in a conspiracy with the insurgents in the Island of Cuba. Additional reinforcements of volunteers for service in Cuba sailed during the latter part of last week for Havana. The newly-appointed Ambassador from Portugal was received to-day by the Regent with great ceremony.

AUSTRIA.

The Political Situation at Vienna—Return of Prince Metternich to Paris—The Insurrection.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Prince METTERNICH, who went to Vienna recently, has returned to his post in this city as Envoy Extraordinary from Austria. His stay at Vienna was shortened on account of the political situation here. The Prince was incorrectly reported to have arrived at Ismailia a day or two ago.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—It seems the recent dispatches announcing the suppression of the Dalmation insurrection were premature. News has just been received that the Austrian forces have captured a defile heretofore held by the insurgents near Fort Dragoly, with the loss of only thirty men.

HONOLULU.

Opposition to Coolie Immigration—Earthquakes and Eruptions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Honolulu advices to Nov. 2 have been received. Large meetings had been held to consider the subject of coolie immigration. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the importation of coolies were passed. Reports had been received of earthquakes on the Keomar coast. A bright light was observed on the slope of Mauna Loa, and the tides at Hilo Bay and along the coast were very singular. The Hawaiian commercial news was unimportant.

THE LAST GALE.

Further Details of the Destruction Along the Hudson—A Woman Fatally Injured at Albany.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A heavy gale of wind prevailed here yesterday, which was more severe in its effects in this immediate vicinity than that of last Wednesday, and the destruction of property in the surrounding country has been great. In this city, the spire of the Presbyterian Church was partially blown over, and a portion of it was carried some distance. The building on the public square, known as the Anable Block, was unroofed and damaged to a considerable extent. In different parts of the city chimneys and fences were blown down. In Athens, the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company were unroofed and the roof carried some two hundred yards. Other damage was done about the village. At Stockport, the Columbiaville bridge, a substantial structure 200 feet in length, was blown down. It will require $20,000 to replace it. There was a general sweeping of trees and fences throughout the town, and the damage in this respect will be great. In Claverack, the hay barracks of JOHN MILLER were demolished, and the contents scattered over a wide range of territory. A large number of trees were uprooted, and seven chimneys were blown from the Claverack Institute. A large number of fences were blown down.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—At least fifty buildings were damaged more or less by the gale on Saturday. A Mrs. MURPHY was fatally injured by a piece of timber striking her on the head.

A TORNADO.

Part of the City of Georgetown, Col., Destroyed—One Life Lost, and Several Persons Injured.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Nov. 20.—A terrific tornado occurred here on the 18th inst. Heavy winds arose about 5 o'clock in the morning, increased in violence, and almost totally destroyed a portion of the city known as Lower Georgetown. Houses were demolished in almost every direction. During the heaviest gale the air was filled with trees, lumber, small stones, and articles of most every description. Among the prominent buildings destroyed is the new Episcopal Church. Hardy pines, which have weathered the storms for years, were uprooted, and in many cases hurled a distance of several hundred yards. The lower portion of the city is in ruins, and a number of families are left homeless. One person was killed and several seriously injured. The loss to property is estimated at $50,000.

FIRES.

Burning of a Lake Propeller—Her Crew Missing—Machine Shop Burned at Rondout.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 21.—The small propeller *Belle Seen* was burned to the water's edge off Port Washington last night. Nothing has been heard of her crew, but it is presumed that they escaped in a lifeboat. There were no passengers on board.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The machine shop of the Cornell line of steamers at Rondout was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Immigration—Rains in Oregon—A Railroad Bridge Carried Away—Arrest of the Switchman who Caused the Recent Slaughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The California Immigrant Union will soon appoint agents to the principal cities in Europe. Another tin mine has been discovered a few miles northeast of San Bernardino. The ore is pronounced superior to the San Jacinto. The line of the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad was inaugurated yesterday. Heavy rains have prevailed in Oregon, and great damage has been done. Rivers were overflowed and the country inundated. The Oregon Central Railroad bridge over Clackamas River has been carried away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—BERNARD KANE, the switchman who caused the accident on the Western Pacific Railroad on Sunday, has been arrested and committed to jail. It is stated that the United States steamer *Newberne*, on her last trip from Alaska, arrived with an invoice of whisky, which was passed as coal oil, and the profits were shared by the Government officials. The revenue agents are investigating the matter. The Maury silver mines, in Arizona, which were closed for years in the hands of the military authorities, are about to reopen.

Another Victim of the Railroad Collision—Another Collision on the Same Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Mr. RAWLINGS, Internal Revenue Collector of this district, who was recently injured by the bursting of a centrifugal sugar drying pan, has had his leg amputated, but he is not expected to survive the operation. M. L. TAYLOR, of De Kalb, Ill., who was wounded by the railroad accident on Sunday last, died on the 19th in the Alameda Hospital. Two construction trains on the Western Pacific Railroad collided yesterday near Lybantas Station. Two locomotives and five cars were demolished. No lives were lost. The dense fog caused the accident.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Spirit of Retaliation—The Denial Reviewed—What Ministers of the Dominion Have Said.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—A telegram from Ottawa, dated Nov. 18, published on Friday morning, states on what is termed "good authority, that there is no truth in the report from Washington that the Government of the Dominion had threatened retaliatory measures if the present restriction on commercial intercourse was continued by the United States." The report from Washington, as contained in the Washington telegram of the 14th inst., and to which the Ottawa dispatch refers, made use of no such words as "threatened" or "retaliation." The authority for the above statement is ample, and is contained in the budget speech of the Canadian Finance Minister in the Dominion Parliament on the 7th of May last, in which he said, speaking of the commercial relations between the United States and Canada:

> "We may now fairly say to our neighbors, (the United States,) this state of things has gone on for three or four years, but you must understand it cannot continue. The time may soon come when we may require to have a national policy of our own; when the exceptional interests to which I have alluded, which are now suffering with special severity, will have to be considered in this House. But I do not think that the time to do this is when we may be on the eve of opening up negotiations on the whole question."

These remarks were made in deprecation of the attempts by members of the House to impose duties on American products. With special regard to the fisheries, a return has just been published by the Dominion Government, in reply to an address of the House of Commons—and which is to be laid before that body in February next—containing reports of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which embody several strong declarations as to the temporary character of the fishery license system, and urged the Government to yield to the prayers of the Nova Scotia fishing interests by abandoning the license system, and thus excluding American fishermen from their waters. The Privy Council of Canada fully indorsed the Minister's views, saying, that the license system "was adopted on the distinct understanding that unless some satisfactory arrangement between the two countries be made during the course of the year this privilege will cease, and all concessions made in the treaty of 1854 will be liable to be withdrawn." And they continue:

> "The Privy Council cannot refrain from respectfully impressing upon His Excellency (the Governor-General) the urgency of communicating without further delay to the American Government the course decided on, as they feel, should this not be done, advantage may be taken to continue the present system for still another year. Already has decisive action been deferred, in the hope that certain indications of a returning disposition toward renewed commercial intercourse, which were perceptible in the United States, would lead to proposals obviating the necessity for any special policy on the fishery question. These, however, have not as yet led to anything definite, and the subject being on this instance more urgent than when, two years ago, it was pressed on the decision of the Canadian Government by Mr. Secretary CARDWELL, (the British Colonial Secretary,) it is of the highest importance that no further time should be lost." [Pages Nos. 8 and 9 of the pamphlet.]

The entire pamphlet is full of expressions of a similar character, including the following, from Mr. MITCHELL, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

> "Under all of these circumstances it is respectfully but earnestly submitted whether the system of licensing United States fishing vessels, avowedly a provisional one, and implying no principle, should now be absolutely discontinued, and that it shall, in the future, give place to a definite policy of exclusion, agreeable to colonial interests and consistent with national dignity and rights."

THE INDIANS.

Hostilities in Arizona—A Battle Imminent—The Snake Reservation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Advices from Arizona state that the expedition under Colonel BARNARD, recently repulsed by the Indians, was reinforced from Camp Bowie, and assumed the aggressive. The savages have concentrated their forces, and a battle is imminent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Indian difficulties on Lower Klamath River have been settled by stationing a company of soldiers among the savages.

Trouble is anticipated in removing the Snake and Piute Indians from Camp Harney to Klamath Reservation, and force will be used, as another Indian war in that region is expected.

THE ST. LOUIS DISASTER.

Two More Bodies Discovered Beneath the Fallen Building—Danger in Removing Them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 21.—The labor of removing the *débris* of the building in Fifth-street was continued all last night and to-day. This afternoon two more bodies were discovered, but as a removal of timbers was necessary to their extrication, and would probably result in bringing down a portion of the adjoining wall, work was suspended.

WASHINGTON.

The New Circuit Judges—The Question of the New Appointments as Discussed at Washington—Considerations which Must Control in the Selections.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869.

The question of the appointment of the nine new Circuit Judges is becoming very interesting here, and is engrossing the attention of a different, and, I may say, better class of men than that which usually participates in the pressure for office. This is because the class of talent called for is of a different, and of a higher order, but more especially because of the serious nature of the considerations involved in the selections. As a gentleman distinguished for his patriotism and upright public career remarked a few days ago, "there is more for the weal or woe of this country in this question than in any other act which President GRANT will be called on to perform during his term of office." From all I can learn, I believe the President concedes the very high importance of the matter of proper selections, and that he is determined to bring to bear his maturest judgment, and to weigh with great care all the considerations involved. He has given the repeated assurance that there will be no haste in the matter—no "snap judgment" in favor of any man—and that the friends of all the candidates will be patiently heard. There is, therefore, not the slightest warrant for the utterances of certain knowing persons—persons who, by the way, ought to know better than to indulge in such utterances—that this man will be, or that that man will not be appointed.

The national and political considerations involved in the matter have been brought out into leading prominence within the past ten days. During that time several of our ablest and most discreet public men—Republicans I mean—have presented to the President and to some of the Cabinet the vital necessity of providing for the future security of the Government, and for the preservation and permanency of the results of the war, in the appointment of these Judges. It is proper to say that there seemed to be danger that in some quarters the single element of judicial fitness would be permitted to outweigh and overrule all other considerations. But I think that danger has been dissipated. It never existed with the President, and I doubt if it exists anywhere now. The impropriety, not to say absurdity, of selecting a man for such an important position, simply on the ground of his ability as a lawyer or of his reputation among lawyers, could never exist long anywhere except in the brain of a man who never rose higher than the crotchets or technicalities of the law, and who, consequently, could only look with contempt upon politics—the very marrow of our Government. Judicial fitness, in an eminent degree, will be an indispensable condition, but with it must be what is even of greater importance, a thorough sympathy with the Government and its institutions as they stand to-day; a hearty concurrence and approval of the results which are the legacies of the war; and a sincere support of the Constitution *as it is*, rather than the Constitution as it was. It is in these respects that the new Judges will make their strongest impress upon our jurisprudence and our institutions, and it is in these respects that their qualifications and claims should be most thoroughly examined. The evil consequences to ensue to the country in the future by such mistakes as Mr. LINCOLN made in some of his appointments to the Supreme Court cannot be easily overestimated, and should—I have good reason to believe will—be avoided by President GRANT. Not, by any means, that politics, pure and simple, should control in these selections, but that sympathy with the idea of National Government as it exists to-day—and a belief in a strong central power as the only permanent safety of the Union—is a *political* and not a judicial consideration, and candidates should possess that qualification equally with the other, or stand aside.

Therefore, political considerations like these must largely rule in the selection, and it is a fact viewed with much satisfaction here, that the suggestions advanced by prominent men during the past week—not in favor of any particular man or men—but with a view to impress their importance upon the appointing power, have been favorably received.

Another consideration, very important, and enhancing both political and judicial fitness if combined with them, is the question of proper age. By the law, a Judge may retire upon reaching the age of seventy, if he has served ten years. A leading ex-member of Congress, who had much to do with the framing of the law, and who is therefore qualified to speak of its intent, recently expressed the opinion that no man over fifty years of age should be appointed. "To a man of sixty years or upward," he said, "the statute extends a strong invitation to retire at the end of ten years—an invitation which a man who goes upon the Bench for his ease, as many good lawyers do, will not hesitate to accept." The Government should be able to obtain, and the appointees should be able to render, from twenty to thirty years' service, before the pension feature of the law takes effect. Otherwise, what with the large number of the old District Judges legally ready to avail themselves immediately of the benefit of the law, and a number of Circuit Judges going out under it after a brief ten years' service, the statute will be apt to be brought into disrepute, and the system made a burden upon the people before its benefits have been realized.

The two circuits which are deemed most important to the material interests of the Government, and which are being most closely considered here, are the circuits which embrace the cities of New-York and New-Orleans. In these cities it is of the greatest necessity that the Courts should zealously aid the officers of the Government in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of frauds upon, and for the collection of the revenues; without their earnest coöperation, all efforts of all other officers are well-nigh useless. There must be not only a *willingness* to try and punish offenders, but there must be a *desire* to see the laws enforced, and a thorough sympathy with and countenance of the efforts of the law officers, who bear the brunt of the work of detection and prosecution. Nowhere is this necessity more strongly felt than in the Treasury Department, and the magnitude of its interests gives Governor BOUTWELL abundant warrant for a free expression of his views, which he will undoubtedly improve. He can scarcely afford to permit technical courtesy to another Department to stand in the way of such an important duty.

The difficulty of finding a proper man for the Louisiana Circuit within its limits is proving so great that the propriety of selecting some able man from another section of the country is strongly suggested. This might prove a happy solution of the matter. The rival interests and cliques in Louisiana and Texas are so strong that it is doubtful if a perfectly clean and disinterested man could be selected from those States. A stranger sent among them could do justice to all.

These are the chief suggestions that occur here in the discussion of the question of the Judgeships. The current of talk, among leading Republicans, in and out of the Cabinet, runs about as I have depicted it. I have only to repeat, in conclusion, that political considerations of the nature above indicated will unquestionably have much to do with the final selection, any number of mere lawyers to the contrary notwithstanding.

CYMON.

The Remains of George Peabody—The Richmond and the Inconstant—The Rank of Staff and Line Officers in the Navy—General Spinner's Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In naval circles considerable interest attaches to the fact that the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY are to be brought home in a British man-of-war, with an American man-of-war as a consort. The name of the British vessel is the *Inconstant*. Rather a significant appellation, in view of the brilliant history which attaches to her American companion, the *Richmond*. The latter ship was one of the most conspicuous in the naval battles of the rebellion. She passed the forts at New-Orleans, ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and led the attack, under the gallant Commodore ALDEN, at Mobile. In the latter engagement she was struck fifty-seven times. The *Inconstant* is an iron-clad, of excellent speed, and will, in that respect, have the advantage of the *Richmond*, which is slow.

STAFF AND LINE RANK IN THE NAVY.

The Board to take into consideration the question of rank between the staff and the line in the navy has been incorrectly given. It consists of ten officers, five of the line and five of the staff, as follows: Commodore M. Smith, Commodore James Alden, Commodore A. L. Case, Captain Ammen, Chief Engineer J. W. King, Surgeon Pinckney, Paymaster Dunn, Capt. Wm. Reynolds, Surgeon Wm. M. Wood and John Lenthall, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. The Secretary of the Navy in his forthcoming report will recommend to Congress a plan for the settlement of this question of rank, and may submit a bill drafted with a view to meet the existing difficulties. The proposition is to give the members of the staff an assimilated rank as high as that of Commodore, which is an advancement of one grade beyond that which any staff officer has ever hitherto been able to achieve even after a lifetime service.

GENERAL SPINNER'S REPORT.

The annual report of General SPINNER, United States Treasurer, was completed yesterday afternoon. The amount of the entries made on the books of the Treasurer during his term of office, eight and a half years, will not fall short of $44,000,000,000. For this entire sum, General SPINNER has been responsible. It has all passed through his hands, and it is a remarkable fact that not a single cent of it has been lost, and that his accounts to-day are correct to the last farthing.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Mr. LEMUS of the Cuban Junta is to arrive here to-morrow. His secretary says that Cuban revolutionary matters are progressing favorably for the insurgents.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Female Suffrage Party in this city, who number about 100, have held a meeting here every Saturday night, to discuss the woman question. These assemblies have become remarkable for their riot and disorder, but the one on last evening eclipsed all the others in turbulence and rowdyism.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

ARGENTINE AFFAIRS.

The Argentine Customs law reduces the tariff on some of the American imports and exports for 1870. Importers of lumber and plows to the Argentine Republic will be interested to learn that the reduction of duties on those articles is from twenty-three to fifteen per centum—a reduction equal to an average of $4 in gold per thousand feet on lumber, and 60 cents in gold on a plow. Export duties on unwashed wool and sheepskins have also been reduced from six to two and a half per cent. for 1870. A pamphlet has just appeared, entitled "Remarks concerning the means to reëstablish the declining state of commerce between the United States and the Argentine Republic, by the proper reduction of the present tariffs." The fact is stated that the quantity of Argentine wool purchased by the United States was only 8,100,000 pounds in 1867, having been nearly 28,500,000 previous to the adoption of the new tariff. The pamphlet concludes by pressing upon Congress the necessity and propriety of a reduction of some rates of duty, "on the ground that a reduction of import duties on wool and hides will be profitable to everybody interested in the commercial prosperity of the American manufactures and trade, as well as beneficial to national income and Argentine producers and consumers of American commodities."

TAX ON SALES OF MANUFACTURES.

The following correspondence explains itself:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1869.

SIR: I wish particularly to call your attention to what seems to me to amount to an inconsistency between the decision of the Department made Oct. 26, 1866, in relation to sales of manufacturers at their principal office—page 166, vol. 4, No. 1 of the *Internal Revenue Record*—and that made on the same subject in a letter to "MASURY and WHITON," dated May 19, 1868, printed copy of which, with the correspondence, is herewith inclosed.

It is determined in the decision of Oct. 26, 1866, that "wherever manufacturers keep their own products at their principal office—except as samples—their entire sales at such office, whether by sample or otherwise, are excluded from the benefit of the proviso, &c." while the decision in the case of MASURY & WHITON is to the effect that, although the larger portion of the goods of their own manufacture is delivered from the factory in Brooklyn, the goods of their own manufacture, sold at their principal office and delivered to purchasers directly from the factory, are not required to be included in their monthly returns as dealers. It appearing from the correspondence on both sides in the latter case that the larger portion of the goods of their own manufacture is delivered from the factory, it has naturally been inferred by taxpayers and officers when the existence of the letter was known, that it was understood that part of the goods was kept at the principal office for sale and sold from there.

A diversity of practice exists on account of the letter to MASURY & WHITON not having been published in the *Internal Revenue Record*. Those not being aware of it still insisting upon a dealer's tax on all the goods when any of them are kept for sale at the principal office, as determined in the first decision. While those acting under the letter disregard the fact of some of the goods being kept for sale and sold at the principal office, and accordingly in such cases have not held the sales when the deliveries are made from the factory as liable to dealer's tax. The cases of mixed sales of this description are very numerous and extensive. The Department will see the propriety of promulgating explicitly a definite ruling on the subject.

Please return printed correspondence. Very respectfully,

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been received, and its contents carefully noted.

In reply, I have to say that under the Act of March 31, 1868, this office holds that every person, firm or corporation manufacturing goods, wares or merchandise, or engaged in such manufacture or preparation, or putting up of goods in packages with their own name or trade mark, any articles, &c., where such goods, wares, merchandise or articles, are not otherwise specifically taxed, are liable to a tax of $2 per thousand on their annual sales in excess of $5,000; that where any person, firm or corporation is actually engaged in the manufacture of such goods, &c., their returns of sales are to be made, and the tax paid, in the district where such goods are manufactured. If any person, firm or corporation is required to pay this tax on account of being engaged in the manufacture or preparation, &c., of such goods, the goods being really manufactured by others on commission or otherwise, then the tax is to be paid in the district where such person, firm or corporation have their principal office or place of business.

Where any person, firm or corporation remove their goods before sale from the place of manufacture to a store or warehouse, where their goods are sold or from which they are delivered, such person is held liable, in addition to the tax on sales as manufacturers, payable in the district where the goods are made, to a tax as dealers with respect to their sales. But when such manufacturer and dealer makes no removal of the goods until after they are sold, but delivers the goods directly from the factory or place of manufacture to the purchaser, he is not held to a tax on his sales as dealer with respect to the sale of goods delivered directly from the factory to the purchaser. Any ruling or decision which may have been given heretofore inconsistent with this ruling, is hereby revoked. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Prolongation of the War—Privileges for the Paraguayans—National Exhibitions in the Immediate Future—The Preservation and Exportation of Meat—More Natural Phenomena.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1869.

It would seem as if the "Triumvirate" had resolved never to put an end to the war; the news from up North is totally devoid of all interest—and even this uninteresting kind is scarce. LOPEZ is reported to have taken refuge in the woods beyond San Estanislao, with a force estimated between 3,000 and 4,000, chiefly old men or young boys, badly armed and even still worse off for provisions. The Allies certainly seem inclined to leave him alone, since the Count D'EU leaves next month for Rio Janeiro, his command being given to General POLYDORO. So it appears as if no active operations were thought of just yet.

The Provisional Government of Paraguay has issued a decree offering free grants of land along the Upper Parana for the importation of live cattle. These privileges are offered for twelve months to any who wish to accept them. The Government has also abolished the monopoly on yerba, the Paraguayan tea. This was the only tax imposed upon the people by the late Government, and it yielded an immense revenue, the tea being purchased by the Government at about twenty-five cents the twenty-five pounds, and sold to exporters at about $8.

The chief matters of local interest are the two international exhibitions about being held; one at Cordoba toward the end of 1870, and the second in Buenos Ayres about February, 1871. The latter is a sort of joint stock concern, with a capital of $400,000 in gold, in 20,000 shares of $20 each. Both are chiefly agricultural exhibitions, though they will also have departments for produce and manufactures from all countries.

Some time back the Government offered a prize of $8,000, gold, for the best method of preserving meat for exportation; thirty-five competitors came forward in the shape of thirty-five tins from various parts of the world. These were opened on the 1st inst., and of the contents of the whole number only the contents of six were found at all preserved. Of the six the best comes from a Glasgow firm, and this will most likely gain the prize, which, however, has not yet been awarded. Another way for preserving meat, certainly the surest, provided it will pay, is also proposed, and the sanguine promoters of the project seem confident of success. I allude to the exportation of the live animals. Some months back a few were sent to England on trial, and on landing might have been sold at $75, gold, the head. The promoters of the scheme, however, determined to try the experiment of a few months' fattening. If this proves equal in pecuniary results, as may very reasonably be expected, a company already formed will send out a large steamer, built expressly for this purpose, to try how exporting a thousand head at once will pay.

Expectation was on the alert, on the 5th inst., for an earthquake, announced as likely to take place on this coast, by the wise ones in Europe. During the night of the 7th a slight shock was felt in Buenos Ayres. It overthrew several old walls. On the 11th one of the severest storms known for years swept over the river. It lasted for about a day and a half, doing great damage to the shipping, thirteen vessels being reported aground and missing, and smaller craft to the number of fifteen or twenty. At Montevideo, also, some half-dozen sea-going ships are reported lost, but no American vessels have come to grief, chiefly German brigs, and several larger vessels, supposed to be French or Italian, with all hands, being reported lost. In the course of a week or ten days we shall hear whether this is but the finish of more destructive events on the West Coast, which appears always more or less in commotion.

E. G. W.

THE STORM ON THE LAKES.

Eight Lives Lost—Gallant Attempt to Rescue a Crew.

From the Chicago Post, Nov. 19.

On Wednesday the *Post* recorded the fact that three vessels were reported ashore at Gross Point, twelve miles from this city, and to-day further details have been obtained of the disaster to the schooner *Arrow*, which went ashore at that point on Tuesday night in the great storm. Her crew of seven men were driven from below by the heavy seas which dashed over and rocked the vessel, and they were compelled to lash themselves to the rigging to keep from being washed overboard. Thus exposed to the cold and storm, the crew remained until an early hour on Wednesday morning, when word was sent to this city. The tug *Mosher*, with a lifeboat and seven hardy and intrepid seamen, among whom were Captain S. E. ANDERSON, of the schooner *Tempest*; Captain E. M. GUNNISON, of the bark *Courier*; Captain JOHN FREAR, the Captain of the schooner *King*, of St. Joseph, and others started to their assistance. The *Mosher* arrived at the scene of the wreck about noon, and approached within a short distance of the *Arrow*, the sea running so heavy that she could not get close to the wreck. The lifeboat was lowered and the ten men jumped into it and made for the wreck. They went through the mountain waves safely until within a few feet of the wreck, when suddenly a huge breaker struck the boat and swamped it. Here ensued a terrible scene—the gallant fellows buoying themselves as best they could, and making for the shore, the breakers pitching them about like so many corks. Nearly perished by the cold, and suffering terribly, the men finally got safely upon *terra firma*, a few of them being helped by the people who had gathered on the beach to render what assistance they could in the absence of boats, lines, and other life-saving apparatus. The wet and half frozen men were sent to the station at Winetka and took the cars for the city. In the meantime the poor fellows of the *Arrow* clung to the rigging with the hope that they might yet be rescued. The *Mosher* returned to the city without being able to render any assistance.

On receipt of the news of the failure of the first crew to save the *Arrow's* men, another volunteer crew was made up, consisting of Captain G. H. CLARK, of the bark *Erastus Corning*; Captain JOHN FREAR, of the barge *East Saginaw*; the mate and wheelsman of the latter named vessel and THOMAS EMMERSON, cook of the tug *Wood*. This tug took a yawl and the men on board, and departed for the wreck at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. The *Arrow* was reached at 10 o'clock, and the *Wood* went as close to her as possible, a heavy sea still running. The yawl was lowered and the crew manned it. All pulled with strong arms in the hope of saving the unfortunate vessel's crew, and the schooner was reached safely. A thrill of joy ran through the gallant men who had risked their lives to save the seven half-dead sailors, and the hope of still retaining life gave the latter new courage. With great difficulty the *Arrow's* crew were got into the yawl, and when all seemed apparently safe, alas for poor humanity! a heavy breaker struck the yawl and swamped her, throwing all overboard. The seven nearly exhausted men of the *Arrow* sank immediately, they not having strength to swim. THOMAS EMMERSON, of the *Wood*, also drowned. Captain CLARK, who is physically a powerful man, weighing no less than 240 pounds, swam to the vessel and held on to a stanchion. He managed to get hold of FREAR and the wheelman, and saved them. The mate of the *Corning* got ashore safely by his own exertions. Captain CLARK got upon the cabin, disrobed himself, and in the chilled atmosphere wrung out his drenched clothes. The storm abated toward midnight, and the three men were got off safely by a small boat from shore, and returned to the city. The *Wood* arrived in safety after the sad accident. Captain CRAWFORD was in command of her.

The *Arrow* left Muskegon on Friday morning last, with a cargo of lumber, for Chicago. Including her Captain, JAMES DURNING, her crew numbered seven, all told. She was 180 tons burden, carrying about 163,000 or 164,000 feet of lumber, and is owned by MICHAEL BRANDT, of this city. She is valued at $15,000, and is insured in the Equitable for $2,500, in the Republic for $5,000 and in the Merchants' for $4,500. The names of the six seamen on her could not be ascertained this forenoon.

The bodies of six of the drowned men were washed ashore at Evanston, and brought to this city on the Northwestern Railroad last evening. The scene at the depot was one to call up the most painful feelings. The widow of EMERSON, the unfortunate man who lost his life in the endeavor to save others, was at the depot when the train arrived, and evinced the most inconsolable sorrow. Her wails were pitiful in the extreme. The scene which ensued when the bodies were exposed for recognition brought tears to many eyes. EMERSON'S body was not among the number. It is probable that the other bodies will be found soon. Other disasters to shipping are reported, but thus far no loss of life.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Enoch Arden with a Variation—A Woman's Second Husband Stabs her Child and Attempts Suicide.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Nov. 13.

A shocking affair occurred on L-street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, last evening. Some three or four years since a man named MITCHELL, a shoemaker, residing in this city, had a falling out with his wife, which resulted in their separation, Mrs. MITCHELL going to Austin, Nevada. While there she made the acquaintance of a man named B. J. JOHNSTON, and, having received information leading her to believe that MITCHELL was dead, she married him. After several months had passed, however, she found that her former husband was not dead. The parties meeting, she concluded to leave JOHNSTON, and carrying out her intention, came to this city with MITCHELL.

About three months ago her second husband came to Sacramento and made such threats and acted in such a manner that she had him arrested fearing that her life was not safe. After being released from custody, JOHNSTON returned to Austin.

On Thursday last he came back to the city, and last evening about 6 o'clock called at MITCHELL'S residence on L-street, near Twenty-first, where he met his wife, and, after a slight conversation with her begged that she would let him see his child, (a daughter about 6 months old, which was born shortly after her mother came back from Austin,) saying that he intended to leave for Scotland to-day and would like to look upon the babe before his departure. Mrs. MITCHELL brought him the child, which he received and held a moment, and then suddenly drawing a small bowie knife, inflicted a terrible cut on its abdomen, made a lunge at MITCHELL, which the latter parried, and fled. The child died a short time afterward in its mother's arms.

People in the vicinity raised the shout of "Murder!" and the perpetrator of the deed was quickly pursued by three citizens, who followed him up one street and down another six or seven blocks, at the top of their speed, and finally caught him in E. GRUHLER'S yard, Sixteenth and L streets, where he was engaged in conversation with another man who happened to be there, apparently innocent of any crime. Upon finding himself discovered, however, he said, "Well, you've got me, boys; you can can do what you want to with me."

About this time it was discovered that he had stabbed himself twice in the neighborhood of the heart. He also informed his captors that he had taken a large dose of muriatic acid, (probably having intended to take prussic acid,) and would be dead before they could get him to the Station House. They, nevertheless, after awhile, started for that place with him, when they met Chief MARTZ and Deputy Constable FAYLOR, who had been notified, and, together with other officers, had just started out to hunt for JOHNSTON. The latter was conveyed to Dr. SIMMONS' office, where his wounds were examined, and found to consist of two cuts, one about three inches deep, slanting downward, and the other less than an inch in depth. He also complained of a burning sensation in the throat and stomach. After his wounds had been dressed he was taken to the County Hospital to await the result of his injuries, which are not necessarily fatal, an officer having been detailed to watch him meanwhile.

While being conveyed to the physician's office JOHNSTON gave Chief MARTZ the following document, which shows his feelings and intentions prior to the killing:

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 12.

I take my child with me in order that shame and disgrace may not fall on her. She, SARAH JOHNSTON, now SARAH MITCHELL, ran away with my child. I married her in Austin, Nevada State, and she took everything from me and left me in debt. Please bury my child with me. They were all Mormons. So good-by to my friends, and God bless them.

B. G. JOHNSTON.

I am from Nevada City, California, aged 36 years on the 28th day of December next.

Suicide of a Student in Rochester University.

From the Rochester Express, Nov. 19.

This morning our citizens were startled by the report that a young man named TAYLOR LEWIS MORGAN, a student in the Freshman Class of the University, and a brother of Rev. THOMAS J. MORGAN, of the Theological Seminary, had committed suicide. The body was found about 7:30 o'clock this morning. He was found lying with his head against a pillow, and a revolver, with two chambers empty, lying on the floor a short distance off. It seems that he had prepared his pillow so that he would naturally fall against it before firing. The blood had oozed from his mouth, and it was at first supposed that he had placed the pistol to his mouth before firing, but a further examination showed that the ball had entered the left nipple, and passed crosswise through his body, coming out under the right shoulder blade, where it was found lodged under the skin. The back of young MORGAN'S head was warm where it lay against the pillow; but his body was rigid, and there was no means of ascertaining when the fatal shot was fired. It was evident from the nature of the wound that death was almost instantaneous. The ball passed through the lungs, and to this is doubtless due the clotted blood around the mouth.

Mr. MORGAN came to Rochester with his brother from Franklin, Ind., and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He studied in SATTERLEE'S Collegiate Institute, and graduated last Summer with honor. Many will remember his oration on "John Bright" as being the best of any delivered by the class. He entered the University as a Freshman last September. For some time past he had been feeling melancholy and discouraged, and wanted to leave his studies and go into business.

Jeff. Davis' Welcome to Memphis.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 17.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived in the city last night on the *Great Republic*, from Vicksburg, and is a guest of our townsman W. R. HUNT, Esq. In accordance with his own wish, he has no public reception. But he is not the less welcome to our homes and hearts. He is tried and true. If he has stood against the Union, it was because he loved liberty more than "the Union." What true man does not? When he fell, liberty, for the South at least, fell with him. It remains to be seen whether that of the North also, and of the whole Union of States, is to follow it. If to be true to constitutional liberty is to be true to the country, then DAVIS is no traitor. He never stood against "the Union," except as that was abused, and stood against the true liberty and right of the South. He never asked more; and these given, there was not a more determined Union man in the land. In this he was the true impersonation of the Southern people. Tried as a patriot, he has their enthusiastic and devoted love. Not all the misrepresentation and abuse he has suffered can mar the pages of history. His fame will be vindicated by the friends who have shared his misfortunes and suffered in sympathy with him. Such a man can never fall, and heroic virtue can not be blackened by calumny. When prejudice and virulence have passed away and the nation takes its sober second thought, DAVIS and his compeers will be owned and honored as among the heroes of the North American continent; less fortunate than its Washingtons, but not less truly a friend of liberty and the country than they.

Opposition to Confederation in Newfoundland.

From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 20.

The opinion of our eastern contemporaries is that the Anti-Confederates will have a majority of from five to seven in the new House of Assembly of Newfoundland. The City of St. Johns returned 6 Anti-Confederates, Ferryland 2, Placentia Bay 3, Fortune Bay 1 and Conception Bay 3, while the last named constituency also returned 4 Confederates, and Burgos and La Poile 1—making 20 members altogether elected as far as heard from. There was a very large majority against Mr. AMBROSE SHEA, the Confederate leader.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF GERARD HALLOCK, THIRTY-THREE YEARS EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Illustrated in Biography, Professional Writings, Correspondence, Controversies, &c. New-York: OAKLEY, MASON & CO., 1869.

Though the title page makes no revelation of authorship, it subsequently appears, in several places, that it is to Mr. WM. H. HALLOCK we are indebted for such information as is here afforded concerning his well-known father, who, for so long a course of years, occupied one of the most respectable posts in American journalism. The little book is less thorough, and has been prepared with greater economy of labor than its subject merited. Its accounts of the career it traces are generally given in the cumbrous form of documentary citations, and such space is given to this mode of recounting the journalistic and quasi-public political events in Mr. HALLOCK's life, that but little room is afforded for those features of his personal history and character which occasionally are so referred to as to show that no special reserve was premeditated.

Briefly running over Mr. HALLOCK's collegiate and miscellaneous studies, his brief labors as a teacher of languages, his editorial work in Boston, and on the *New-York Observer*, a few pages bring us to the time of his assuming editorial management of the newly-started *Journal of Commerce*—the first of American journals, by the use of pony expresses and of boats, to intercept incoming packet vessels, to inaugurate that system of ingenuity and enterprise in the collection of news which has since assumed such great proportions, and the only morning journal of all then existing in New-York which survives to the present day. More than a third of the book is made up of leading articles from Mr. HALLOCK's pen, quoted in illustration of the course of the *Journal*, especially with reference to the civil war and the train of events which led to its exclusion from the mails and Mr. HALLOCK's banishment from its editorial chair. Undoubtedly these articles are important as materials for political history, and could not be overlooked in a life of their writer. Yet their extended publication seems to us, at the best, inexpedient. Mr. HALLOCK's mode of writing, though deficient in polish, was certainly far removed from the dialect of advanced fire-eaters. Nevertheless these articles abound in a kind of violence—even coarseness—of thought and of expression, which at the time was common enough among most observers of the things going on about them, but which few would think it the part of kindness to associate with their memories. Few, too, amid the hurried and bewildering events which ushered in the war, delivered themselves of counsels that can endure deliberate scrutiny by the light of subsequent events; and those which the editor of the *Journal of Commerce* uttered with especial emphasis were, in some respects, so notably erroneous as to read very awkwardly when put in juxtaposition with the biographer's claim for their writer of an uncommon prescience and prophetic skill.

Were its faults even greater, this book would still be an interesting and instructive memorial of a man who, even where he seems to us in error, unquestionably acted in implicit obedience to his conscience, and of a journalist, than whom few—despite the foregoing strictures—have done more to elevate the decorum and moral tone of the American Press. The volume, which is well printed, is embellished with a photographic likeness of Mr. HALLOCK.

THE STORY OF CHEVALIER BAYARD. From the French of the Loyal Servant, M. DE BERVILLE, and others. By EDITH WALFORD. With Notes and Introduction by the Editor. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. 1869.

Another, and perhaps the most enjoyable, volume of the daintily beautiful "Bayard series." *Spotless and Fearless*, the title the book assumes, after the title page—like all other chronicles of the deeds of the Christian hero, *sans peur et sans reproche*—is drawn ultimately from the store of the anonymous work of the *Loyal Servant*, published in 1527. And while all later sources of information have been availed of, it still retains much of the simplicity and quaintness of the olden time, without that affectation of antique phrase latterly so popular among writers some removes from the foremost rank. There is no more charming story, none to which we can more pleasurably devote an odd half hour, than that of this knight's gallantry and gentleness, his generosity and self-denial, his piety and valor. Not a chapter fails to justify the lines of WORDSWORTH, which most appropriately face the vignette portrait of the hero:

"Praise of him must walk the earth
Forever, and to noble deeds give birth.
This is the happy warrior; this is he
That every man in arms would wish to be."

THE WORLD AT HOME. By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY. London and New-York: T. NELSON & SONS. 1869.

The writers of this pretty gift book possess the faculty of blending instruction with entertainment, and we commend their work to the young student of nature. It tells in simple language of the marvels of our earth; of the frozen zone, its "merry dancers," its seals and reindeers, and of its human inhabitants, the busy little Laplanders. North and South America, their products and people, "Sir WALTER RALEIGH's two plants," sugar, cotton, cocoa and India rubber are described, as well the various tribes of Indians of the continent, even down to the Patagonians. Through China, Japan and India, the reader is pleasantly conveyed, acquiring a passing knowledge of the domestic life and religious institutions, as well as of the face of nature, and the animals, birds and insects peculiar to those regions. Lastly, there are some interesting chapters on the desert which, from its connection with the early history of the Bible, must always excite strong interest in the Christian mind; and accounts of Arabs and ostriches close the volume. A strong religious sentiment is a prevailing feature in this work, which is well calculated to raise the mind of the young from the creature to the Creator. The illustrations are numerous and well executed.

TURNED FROM THE DOOR. By HENRY MORFORD. New-York: American News Company. 1869.

This is a spirited little sketch of events which have such a semblance of reality as to warrant the supposition that Mr. MORFORD's story is really "founded on facts." Although by no means open to the charge of being a sermon in disguise, the tale is calculated to touch the hearts of many whom sermons seldom or never reach, and to awaken them to a recognition of the obligations of Christian charity. A Christmas story could not be written with a more worthy purpose.

LADY GERALDINE'S COURTSHIP. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Illustrated by W. J. Hennessy and W. J. Linton. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

All the elements that go to make up this attractive little volume—letter-press, illustrations, paper and binding—are in such unexceptionable taste that scarcely any publication of the season can be more freely recommended as a gift book. This is not the time to analyze or pass judgment upon Mrs. BROWNING's poetry; but whatever its desert, *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* could hardly be more elegantly enshrined.

The Magazines.

—*Putnam's Monthly Magazine.* New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON. The December *Putnam's* is a very well balanced number. Among its lightest articles, "Sketches in Color" is a capital bit of *genre* painting. Among its heaviest, "The Foci of the Social Ellipse" is a careful consideration of that vexed question—woman's true position. The writer has evidently, like almost every one else who discusses the subject, been influenced by Mr. MILL's recent essay, *The Subjection of Women*, but has nothing to say which has not been said before, and apparently no practical suggestions to offer. But such generalizations on a topic which, when closely argued, is productive of so much irritation, go further to modify public opinion than precise or exactly defined views, which, running into detail, always raise up a host of antagonists. The writer of the paper on the "Unestablished Church" makes a good fight against the *Catholic World* and in the combat raises such a cloud of dusty figures as cannot, to all appearance, be laid under several months of gentle assertion and polite contradiction.

—The new *Lippincott's* gives a generous portion of Mr. TROLLOPE's "Vicar of Bulhampton," and a briefer one of Mr. OWENS' "Beyond the Breakers," two or three short tales of average merit, an article on "The Coming Crisis in Canada," and several rather clever poems. There is no paper of striking or unusual ability, but the number is of customary, which is to say, of very respectable value and interest.

—Among its nine articles, the *Westminster Review* for October, just republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, contains two that are especially noteworthy. The first is "Prostitution; its Sanitary Superintendence by the State," and the second, "The Poems and Prose Remains of Arthur Hugh Clough," which is perhaps the ablest critical review that has yet appeared of the writings of that remarkable poet and thinker.

—There is much in the December *Hours at Home* to approve. Rev. G. B. BACON's contribution, "The Spiritual Muse," ridicules what is in itself fairly obnoxious to satire, and is altogether neatly and amusingly done. It is, however, rather dangerous to assume because certain things that people do or say in connection with their professed faith are absurd, that their faith is itself necessarily, therefore, absurd. Are there not forms of Christianity which, judged by the conduct of believers, could ill endure this test? This number has poetry from Miss CARY and Mr. STODDARD, an article on Father HYACINTHE, an important paper by Dr. BUSHNELL, and other attractive matter.

—Young people have in the *Riverside Magazine* a vein of wealth wherein the closest eye detects no trace of tinsel. The present number, with its nineteen articles and many pictures, is hardly to be surpassed for the extent and variety of its attractions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Junta Cubana—Why it was Formed—Its Failures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the first Junta was organized in the City of New-York, the chief object of its existence was to distribute reliable information in this country concerning the state of affairs in Cuba, by which public opinion would be guided and the sympathies of our people aroused in favor of the patriot cause. Especially was it intended that full and truthful details of the insurrection as it progressed, would be received here through trusty agents at Key West, and forwarded to Washington and other important cities of the Union, in order that Congress might be influenced to grant the insurgents belligerent rights, soon to be followed by a recognition of Cuban independence.

But good as it seemed, this programme was based on hopes and anticipations more ardent than substantial. The leaders of the Junta were sanguine. Prior to their hasty exodus from Havana, at an early period of the disturbances, they had received the most flattering assurances of success from their friends in every district. And when ensconced in safe and comfortable quarters in this Metropolis, surrounded by luxuries and thousands of their compatriots and friends, it was easy enough to imagine everything progressing in accordance with their own exuberant fancies; to believe that open rebellion, fierce and hot, was sweeping in every direction over the island, and that proud old Spain, with the loss of her Antillian Queen must, at last, quit this hemisphere forever.

These pictures were the airy castles which fill the minds of zealous devotees to every cause, in its first ventures, and were none too glowing for the Junta at that time. But the progress of things in Cuba did not support these expectations. The course pursued by the people in the interior was not in consonance with the promises of the Havana politicians, for with few exceptions the wealthy planters and merchants in every district not only failed to give in their adhesion to the new cause, but in many localities openly denounced the whole proceedings as unnecessary and disastrous, and pointed the finger of scorn at those "patriots" who could leave home, and in a foreign land calmly sit over their wine and walnuts to map out battles for others to fight.

This news was received with consternation by the Junta, who could not see why these men of wealth and influence, born and educated on the island, should refuse to place their lives and property in jeopardy for so good a cause. It was at this juncture that the members of the Cubana Junta might have pursued a course, the effects of which would have saved many a life and many a home, and that they did not, thousands now in misfortune will bitterly regret. When it was found that the Cuban people did not and would not respond to the summons of rebellion, the revolutionary flag should have been hauled in and the war office in this City closed.

Unwise measures, however, prevailed; cajoled by our demagogues, urged on by mere speculators, these gentlemen of the Junta pursued their old course with a system of blundering management, supported by devices so absurd that every member would blush to see the details fairly laid open. This mistaken policy was carried on against the wishes and advice of many warm adherents of the Cuban cause, and, as could have been easily foretold, it ended in affording little good for Cuba, and in placing the chiefs of the Junta under the penalties of our laws.

Very recently a new Junta has been constructed, which bids fair to rival the original, if we may judge by some of its late movements.

JUSTICE.

Professor Ritter and the History of Music.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an error which I observed in the otherwise just report of some portions of my first lecture on the "History of Music," in the TIMES of Nov. 10. That report gave my words as follows: "During that time HUCBALD, a celebrated Flemish monk of St. Annaut, invented the rotta, a kind of violin, and since then harmonious music became greatly known, cultivated and perfected." Had I said this I should have committed a grave error in regard to historical truth, as the rotta was known long before HUCBALD lived. My text read thus: "The Northern nations possessed, also, among other musical instruments, a kind of violin, in a primitive and rough state, called rotta, crooth, crotta; the instrument was overstrung with several strings of different pitch, and it was played with a bow. This leads very naturally to the acceptance that it was more than probable that chords could be drawn from the crooth or rotta. With the little light history and science have as yet thrown on this subject, it is difficult to trace from the use of the rotta the gradual introduction of harmony in music as a form," &c.

"The first author known to us as having left a treatise on harmony, in which the rules are illustrated at the same time by practical examples, was a Flemish monk, HUCBALD, of St. Amand, [illegible] centuries."

Yours truly, F. L. RITTER.

A Post Office Grievance—Card From the Albany Postmaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday, 13th inst., I observe a communication from Morristown, N. Y., signed "The People," making complaint that your SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of Tuesday is not received until Saturday evening, and then making a general complaint that letters and papers leaving New-York on Monday usually arrive at Morristown on Saturday. If "The People" is correct in his statement there is just cause for complaint. But will you please correct the error of "The People," and do the Albany Post Office justice by publishing the fact that mail matter from New-York to Morristown does not pass through this office, but is made up at New-York direct for the Ogdensburg Railroad, consequently the blame cannot be ascribed to the "Albany distributing office."

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
M. L. FILKINS, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1869.

THE FIRE AT FORT SULLY.

$200,000 Worth of Government Property Destroyed.

From the Sioux City Times.

By the kindness of Captain B. F. SMITH, we are enabled to place before our readers the following particulars of an extensive fire at Fort Sully, which he received by private letter:

On last Sunday, at about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the Quartermaster's storehouse. Every effort was made to quench it, but without avail. The building, with its entire contents, was destroyed. A strong wind was blowing from the east, and it was only by the utmost exertions that the entire garrison was saved from destruction. The quarters of the troops were saved only on account of their being constructed of logs, to which fact may also be attributed the preservation of the entire post. The logs being more solid than framework, afforded a greater barrier to the progress of the flames, and thus bringing them more subject to the control of the men. The storehouse was constructed of boards, and filled with combustible materials, and burned like tinder, owing to the strong wind which prevailed at the time.

The fire appears to have originated under the office floor, but its cause is unknown, various suppositions being current as to its occasion. An idea was first entertained that it was the work of an incendiary, but subsequent investigations show the fallacy of this opinion, for the location of the fire, when discovered, according to the testimony of those who first reached it, was such that it could have been reached only by entering the office and tearing up the floor, which could not have been done without detection. Some consider it an instance of spontaneous combustion, while others think that it was caused by a defective flue. Others express the opinion that it may have been occasioned by rats carrying matches and combustible articles under the floor, out of which to build their nests. The latter explanation appears to be the most probable, although they are all possible.

An immense quantity of goods, intended for distribution among the Indians, were stored at the fort, for want of storage room at the Cheyenne Agency, all of which were destroyed. The loss of these will occasion great dissatisfaction and suspicion among the Cheyennes, who will, of course, have an idea that Uncle Sam is trying to swindle them, not being able to reason about the matter, but blaming the Government directly for any failure in obtaining their goods, not considering what the cause of the failure might be. They will perhaps have to suffer considerably, too, because the stores included a quantity of clothing of various kinds, without which they can scarcely keep comfortable during the coming Winter. This will not serve to any great extent in their keeping their temper, and may result in something more serious than is anticipated.

Some of the stores destroyed were for the detachment of soldiers which have left here during the past week and for others yet to come. Their destruction will work a hardship for those for whom they were furnished, and boys in blue on the frontier may expect a taste of what boys in blue at the front experienced during the rebellion.

The loss to the Government by this conflagration is immense, and will amount to about $200,000. The Quartermaster's Department of the Northwest will suffer great inconvenience until the stores can be replaced, which can only be done by the long and tedious method of wagons and teams, navigation being effectually closed for the season.—*Sioux City Times.*

Literary.

Mr. ANDREW BOYD, of Albany, is engaged in the task of preparing a catalogue of all books and pamphlets, portraits and medals, in short of everything ever published concerning President LINCOLN. Inasmuch as the various works published at his death alone exceed 400 in number, it is evident Mr. BOYD's undertaking will be no light one. We learn that he has so far collected more than 300 volumes, many sermons and other pamphlets, 100 portraits of different merit and size, 75 medals and a great number of embossed mourning cards, silk badges, caricatures, &c., each of which is to be noticed in the forthcoming volume. The work is to be handsomely published by the well-known Mr. MUNSELL, of Albany.

Fine Arts.

"The Nine Muses" of Signor FAGNANI continue, through laudatory and adverse criticism, to attract the public to the Somerville Art Gallery. As a just recognition rather than a flattering compliment of American female beauty, these pictures, apart from the strict consideration of their artistic merits, are full of interest, and, wherever they are taken, will be sure to attract much attention. We learn the Muses are loudly called for in other quarters; and those who have not worshiped at their shrine should, like good patriots, make haste to do so.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association Lectures.

The Lecture Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association have arranged for a course of lectures, chiefly scientific, by men distinguished in their several departments. The first lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., by Rev. Dr. DURYEA, of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, the energetic President of the Association, his subject being "The study of the human mind, its practicability, usefulness and attractiveness." The other lectures will be given on successive Thursday evenings during the Winter, at the rooms of the Association, corner of Fulton-street and Galatin-place, Brooklyn. The lectures to follow Dr. DURYEA's will be given by Professor DWIGHT, of the Law School, New-York, on Constitutional Law; Professor GUYOT, of Princeton, on Physical Geography; Professor BARKER, of New Haven, on the Spectroscope; Professor WINCHELL, of Michigan University, on Geology; Professor EATON, of Brooklyn, on Astronomy; and Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New York, on Physiology. These lectures have been planned in the hope that they will attract the young and assist all who would gain a knowledge of the best thought of our time. All members of the Young Men's Christian Association are entitled to tickets, in virtue of membership, and all others by the payment of $2 for the course.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, J. J.

This Court has adjourned to Monday, the 13th of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
288—Larned vs. Brown.	342—Scudder, Administrator, vs. Groth.
296—Brannan, Trustee, vs. O'Conner.	343—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
235—Challis vs. Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.	344—Isaacs vs. Engle.
236—Luther C. Challis vs. Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.	345—Allen vs. Cook.
95—The Same vs. The Same.	346—Aaron Raymond vs. Arnold.
158—Lyman vs. Delano.	347—Thurber vs. Devereux.
229—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.	348—Bolles, Receiver, vs. John A. Duff.
91—Holske vs. Merrill.	349—Shade vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
242—Erie Railway vs. Vanderbilt.	351—Austin vs. Ahearne.
172—Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co.	352—Farrell vs. Spence.
239—Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.	353—Webb vs. Webb.
277—Serrell vs. Murdock.	354—Ferguson vs. Hull.
358—Ford vs. The U. S. Trust Company.	355—Schirmer vs. Schreiber.
341—Rusk, Bank Comptroller, &c., vs. N. Y. Collar Co., &c.	356—Stettheimer vs. Hohenthall.
	357—Green vs. Green.
	358—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
	359—White vs. Lovalette.
	360—Griswold vs. Banks.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
16—Taylor vs. Sarony.	101—Billings vs. Meigs.
30—Hoyt vs. Johnson.	112—In the matter of Guire vs. Vanhoovenbergh
44—Booth vs. Goneude.	123—In re the Harlem R. R. Company.
87—Potter vs. Thorndike.	125—Kinsman vs. Kinsman.
88—Roaux vs. McCormick.	
93—Adams vs. Adams.	
97—Winkle vs. Mallory.	

The call commences at No. 140, Bowen vs. Haynes.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

55—Gentil vs. Amand et al.	53—Merritt vs. Knapp.
44—Adolph vs. Walker et al.	56—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
23—Dennis vs. Coman.	25—Hartman vs. Derby.

1392—[illegible] vs. [illegible]	1374—Pearce et al. vs. Hill.
1522—Reid vs. Sinclair.	[illegible]—Lazare vs. Prince et al.
1148—Graham vs. Lee.	[illegible]—Sohrman vs. Rodewald.
1508—Blauvelt vs. Wheeler.	1564—Dunn vs. Cen. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
1580—Decorsi vs. Cafferata.	1586—Clausen vs. Seapold et al.
1588—Morgan vs. Skiddy et al.	1592—Minturn vs. Stewart.
1570—Welker vs. Reeves et al.	1594—Mullins, Adm'x, vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
1572—Pell vs. Donaldson.	

COMMON PLEAS.

The Equity Calendar will not be called until the Fourth Monday of February next.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4261—Young vs. Fiedler.	4284—Stevens vs. Williams.
4266—Willard Mfg. Co. vs. Thompson.	4285—Ballard vs. Trowbridge.
4267—Phillips vs. Phillips.	4286—Gerton vs. Forbes.
4273—Fullerton vs. Walker.	4287—Forty-second and Grand-street R. R. vs. Schriefert.
4275—Harding vs. Ballard.	4289—Billings vs. Tilton.
4276—Polhemus vs. Stutts.	4290—Smith vs. Streuli.
4277—Schloss vs. Garibaldi.	
4280—Packard vs. Goodkin.	
4283—Barstow vs. Smith.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3943—King vs. Bennett.	4303—Hickaby vs. N. Y. Homoeopathic Dispensary.
4174—Watson vs. Sanford.	4304—Bosch vs. Sewing.
4176—Jenner vs. Sanford.	[illegible]—Kenney vs. Coast Wrecking Co.
[illegible]—Benson vs. Johnson.	4309—Mack vs. Hasty.
[illegible]—Scholermann vs. Jacobs.	4311—Duane vs. Hunter.
4251—Bloomfield vs. Hale.	4312—Petgen vs. Schutzkober.
4300—Lynch vs. McFadden.	
4301—Frank vs. Gallagher.	
4302—Mann vs. Harrington.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Patrick Barry; felonious assault and battery.	7—The People vs. Julius Gateau and Alexander Girard; robbery.
2—The People vs. John Walsh; felonious assault and battery.	8—The People vs. Frank Gandy; receiving stolen goods.
3—The People vs. Henry Williams; felonious assault and battery.	9—The People vs. Martin Allen, Henry Jackson and Samuel Mack; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Patrick Vaughan; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. Alonzo Green; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Thomas O'Brien; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. John Nolan and Patrick Haley; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. William J. Hamilton; felonious assault and battery.	12—The People vs. Cardon Beckman; grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$75,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. s3	118¼	10	Tenth Nat. Bk.	86
500	do. ....small	117⅞	200	Bruns. C. L.	9
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115¾	100	West. U. Tel.	36¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108	100	do.	36⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113¾	100	Mariposa Pf.	16
3,500	do. s3	113⅞	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	54⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115½	400	Cum. C. Pf. bet. c.	28½
700	do. ....small	115¼	100	Adams Ex.	58⅞
26,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116½	100	Am. M. U. Ex.	33⅞
2,000	do.	116	100	do.	34⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20, C. '67 s3	116½	300	U. S. Ex.	53
60,000	do.	116⅛	100	do. bet. call	52⅝
1,000	do.	116¼	1000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. con. scrip	83¾
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s ex c.	59	500	N. Y. Cen.	183½
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, new	52	100	Hudson R. c	182⅞
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	36⅛	700	Erie	28⅛
8,000	do.	36	100	Erie Pf.	49
1,000	do.	36	30	Mich. Cen. R.	120
64,000	do. special tax.	40	800	Reading b30	97⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	98	100	do. b3	97½
2,000	H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	103	400	do. b10	97⅞
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	94	200	do. b3. bet. call	97¾
5,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.	91	100	L. S. & M. S.	89
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	88⅛	300	do.	89¼
10,000	do.	88¼	1200	Chic. & N. W.	71
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	88⅛	700	do.	71⅛
1,500	Tol. & W. 2d	81	100	do.	71¼
5,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bs.	83	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¼
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	96	900	Chi. & R. I.	103⅞
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d.	90	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st M.	100	100	do. b3	83⅜
1,000	do.	100¼	300	do.	83⅜
20,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	100	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	85¼
11,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	74½	200	do.	85⅝
1,000	do.	74⅜	10	do.	85½
15,000	do.	74½	200	Ohio & Miss.	26
2,000	Mar. & C. 1st M.	87	100	do.	25⅞
2,000	Lake S. Div. Bs.	83	100	Chi. & Alton	150
50	Bank. & Bro. Asso.	103½	47	Del., L. & W.	105½
			143	do.	105¾
			100	Mor. & Ess. R.	87⅛
			100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	108¾
			40	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	20
			100	Dub. & S. C. R. bet. call b5	108

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	113⅜	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	113⅛
1,000	do.	113½	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ....s3	115⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	107⅞	142,000	do.	115⅝
20,000	do.	107¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	59	10000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. con.	82¾
28,000	N. C. St. 6s, new b60	52½	100	N. Y. Cen.	182⅞
3,000	do.	52½	200	Erie	28⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	51	100	Erie Pf.	49
6,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n	36	100	Reading b10	97⅛
2,000	do. spec. tax	40	10	do.	97
500	So. Car. St. n.	65	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
5,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds.	93	100	La. Sh. & M. So.	89⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds	92⅛	200	do. s30	89⅛
2,500	Clev. & P. 4th M.	74	500	do.	89⅛
6,000	Col., C. & I. C. R. 1st M. bds.	74⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts.	83
25	Bank State of N. Y.	108	200	do. s3	82⅞
200	Canton	52¼	400	Chi. & N. W.	71⅛
100	W. U. Tel.	36⅛	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅛
100	Pac. Mail	55⅛	1100	Chi. & R. I.	103⅞
110	do.	55	21	do.	103⅞
200	Mariposa Pf. b. c.	16⅛	200	T., W. & W.	59
12	Adams Ex.	59	100	Morris & Essex	87⅛
200	U. S. Ex.	52⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅞
100	do.	53	200	do.	26
5	Am. M. U. Ex.	33⅜	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	24⅞
			200	do. b3	25
			40	N. J. Cen. R.	92⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	27	100	Chi. & N. W.	71⅛
100	West. U. Tel. b3	36⅛	100	do. b3	71⅛
200	Pacific Mail	55⅛	100	Erie	28⅛
200	Reading R.	97⅛	200	Canada M. Co.	90
100	L. S. & M. So. b10	89⅛	100	do. b3	90
100	Ohio & Miss. b3	25⅞			

MONDAY, Nov. 22—A. M.

The trade of the week past was reduced and rendered comparatively quiet by the Holiday interruption of Thanksgiving. A fair business was done in the line of Exports and also in Foreign Merchandise, the Customs Duties paid on which were over $2,000,000. The price of Gold scarcely varied ½ ₱ cent. through the week, and left off as it opened on Monday at 126⅛ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are quoted ⅛ ₱ cent. higher than the previous week. The Cotton trade is dearer in price, but the receipts at the ports fell off considerably, thus strengthening the lower estimates for the crop which are becoming quite common—one circular authority publishing figures as low as 2,522,000 bales; other estimates ranging 2,600,000 bales to 2,750,000 bales. The quotations are on the recovery again in Liverpool, and if these American estimates should make an early impression on the Manchester trade, we may look for a further improvement in the English market.

The Money market worked more satisfactorily; especially for Merchant paper of high credit. The apprehension of a further serious drain of Currency to the South and West is passing over. On account of the lateness of the season, and the position of the City Banks and the supply of Money offered, private lenders appear to be easy. The efforts made in certain quarters, partly to effect adversely the Stock Exchange and partly for political mischief, to disturb business confidence by rumors of immediate Specie payments and of striking down Greenbacks by the Supreme Court, have proved but very partially successful, and the opinions of Mr. SUMNER and other public men ventilated through their correspondence with Mr. SPAULDING are very quietly received as being wholly impracticable in the present state of things. They scarcely amount to as much, in point of general interest, as the speech of Mr. SUMNER last Spring on the *Alabama* question. We believe we are quite safe in saying that no such views on resumption are now entertained, or promised very soon to be entertained or acted upon by the Administration. Our latest information from Washington is directly the reverse of all premature or ill-digested plans for legislating the country into resumption. On this point the President, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, may be relied upon to pursue the plain common sense course of economical and financial management foreshadowed by the Inaugural last March, and illustrated, as it will be to Congress, by the significant fact that the Public Stocks of the United States have been reduced seventy-five millions of dollars in nine months. So far and so fast as this policy steadily adhered to contributes to and prepares the business of the country and the finances of the Treasury for the resumption of the Specie standard, the end may be gained before the four years' term of [illegible] expires. It [illegible] and we dare say will not be with the [illegible] of the President.

As we have intimated for several weeks past, the prospect is that Congress will reopen the National Banking System, for the accommodation of the West and South. The element of Circulation will be made more free and elastic, and this change probably accommodated to the reduction of the rate of Interest on part of the Public Debt, and the ultimate refunding of the whole of the United States Five-twenties at 4 ₱ cent. About the latter there will be no haste to press such a negotiation upon the public creditors generally who are now receiving 6 ₱ cent., at home or abroad, or to accept offers from Europe, implying any intermediate rate or any discriminating advantage in the place for paying the Interest or the denomination of money in which it is to be paid. Not that European offers may not be ultimately entertained and even accepted for large sums, but that they are not to be immediately solicited or eagerly embraced as a forcing process before the situation at home renders a 4 ₱ cent. stock, of long date, desirable the world over.

The reasons why we look to see the Banking Law reopened are twofold, though in both respects affecting the continued rule of the Republican Party, who in any event will be held responsible for the Currency and Financial measures of the next three years, whether for good or evil, for ease or panic. 1. The sectional bearing of the question. The New-England States and perhaps of New-York will join Pennsylvania in giving the West and South such increase of National Bank Currency as their trade may demand by making the principle of circulation essentially free and elastic; New-England and New-York because they would have to bear the hardship of a redistribution of the present $360,000,000, which would assuredly be made the alternative if Free Banking is refused by Congress, and New-England and Pennsylvania because of their Tariff interest, which are interwoven with the prosperity and advancement of the Great West, and which might be endangered by a selfish or illiberal policy toward that future seat of empire in regard to other financial or material interests. 2. The political bearing of the question necessarily follows. The Republican Party cannot afford to be driven unpreparedly into specie payments, nor yet to withhold a fair and liberal distribution of Currency wherever it may be wanted, either by the clamor of their avowed opponents or by the impracticable theories of a few of their prominent friends, however otherwise influential in the councils of the party. The measures of policy and of administration must be so directed as to preserve a just equilibrium between the East and Centre, and the West and South. The latter, if expected to operate in the reduction of the public burdens, must not be denied or stinted in the means of doing so efficiently, nor ought their career of improvement and settlement to be needlessly checked by the premature agitation of a question that more nearly touches their prosperity than that of New-York or New-England.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 20, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,887,451
Increase in Specie	1,173,378
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,640,540
Decrease in Deposits	20,116
Increase in Circulation	19,058

	Nov. 21, '68.	Nov. 20, '69.	Nov. 13, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,662,500	12,069,898	12,069,898
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	251,091,063	253,068,008	251,180,557
Gold and Gold Notes	17,333,153	27,929,071	26,755,693
Other Legal Tenders	63,899,944	48,455,121	51,095,661
Deposits	184,110,340	183,734,190	183,754,206
Circulation	34,195,068	34,231,925	34,212,867
In Sub-Treasury	86,560,823	90,419,482	87,374,787

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 13, '69.	Nov. 20, '69.	Nov. 21, '68
On deposit	$183,754,306	$183,734,190	$184,110,340
Circulation	34,212,867	34,231,925	34,195,068
Total	$217,967,173	$217,966,115	$218,305,408
25 ₱ ct. would be	$54,491,793	$54,491,528	$54,576,352
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	77,851,354	76,384,192	80,933,097
Excess	$23,359,561	$21,892,564	$26,356,745
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	6 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,148,851, against the total entries of $3,567,355 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,890,927, against $3,775,896 same week last year. The exports of Specie amount to $172,074, against $22,100 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,009,733. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,960 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,118.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted.

January	$22,321,251	Oct. 2	$5,383,204
February	23,944,535	Oct. 9	3,904,031
March	33,021,823	Oct. 16	3,737,789
April	31,536,364	Oct. 23	4,425,631
May	26,646,394	Oct. 30	4,052,420
June	24,166,163	Nov. 6	4,428,453
July	24,480,106	Nov. 13	4,152,960
August	27,227,207	Nov. 20	3,148,851
September	22,979,489		
Total since Jan. 1			$269,538,600
Against same time, 1868			228,754,368
Increase since Jan. 1			$40,804,232

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	September	$17,236,964
February	10,824,812	Oct. 6	5,011,442
March	12,589,856	Oct. 13	5,284,857
April	15,809,087	Oct. 20	4,149,217
May	16,076,606	Oct. 27	3,997,794
June	17,219,716	Nov. 3	4,132,187
July	19,082,266	Nov. 10	4,901,510
August	18,624,219	Nov. 17	3,890,927
Total since Jan. 1			$171,573,478
Against same time 1868			139,021,767
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,551,709
Gold, Nov. 20, 1869			126⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 21, 1868			134⅜ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	Oct. 2	$262,196
February	3,322,088	Oct. 9	460,248
March	2,380,968	Oct. 16	1,010,513
April	1,767,601	Oct. 23	170,288
May	2,612,330	Oct. 30	684,653
June	2,335,531	Nov. 6	640,653
July	6,474,634	Nov. 13	123,221
August	3,627,940	Nov. 20	172,074
September	1,763,171		
Total since Jan. 1			$30,241,414
Same time 1868			68,712,016
☞ Decrease since Jan. 1			$38,470,602

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,702,416	January	$18,521,453
February	12,173,730	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,898,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,612	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,775
July	10,602,045	July	17,384,482
August	14,312,933	August	1,867,053
September	12,504,325	September	4,356,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
Nov. 6	2,381,952	Nov. 6	[illegible]
Nov. 13	1,952,478	Nov. 13	1,795,549
Nov. 20	2,000,733	Nov. 20	2,098,442
Total 1869	$119,798,156	Total 1869	$83,530,927
Total 1868	107,209,483	Total 1868	78,622,609

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov. 21, '68.
American Gold Coin	126⅛@126⅞	134⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	115⅜@116⅛	111⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	115⅜@116⅛@115⅜	110⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	107⅜@107⅞	105⅛
N. Y. Central & Hudson	92 @ 92⅛	....
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip	82 @ 83⅛	....
Rock Island	103⅛@103⅞	106⅛
Lake Shore	88⅛@ 89⅞	84⅛
Northwestern	69⅞@ 71⅛	84⅛
Reading	96⅛@ 97⅞	96⅛
Northwestern Preferred	85⅛@ 86⅛	86⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25 @ 26⅛	35⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅛@ 55⅛	114⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83 @ 83⅛	62⅛
[illegible] Common	68 @ 68⅛	63⅛
[illegible] Tennessee 6s	58½@ 59½	66
New North Carolina 6s	35⅛@ 36	56
Old Virginia 6s	50⅜@ 51	55

The sales of Gold were a fraction below the last price of Friday, most of the transactions being at 126⅜ ₱ cent. The market closed very quiet, with little disposition to speculate on either side of the account. The Treasury Office sold, during the week, $2,000,000 Gold, and paid out $2,099,442 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Gold receipts for Customs for the week (only five business days) amount to $2,009,133. The Banks gain, on their Gold averages, $1,173,000, and lose in Greenbacks $2,640,000, although the Greenback average, at the close of the week, is a rising one, because of the large disbursements from the Treasury ($3,500,000) on Friday for United States 5-20s. The Banks increase their loans for the week $1,187,000. The general Deposit line is nearly even with last Monday—$20,163 decrease. Money was in easy supply at 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and there is a fair request for prime paper, outside of Bank, at 8@10 ₱ cent., and fair single names 12@14 ₱ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were somewhat weaker than on Friday, on a light business; London, 108⅞@109 ₱ cent.; Paris, f.5.18¾@f.5.18⅛ to the dollar. The Public Funds were also weaker after the early Board, and closed ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Friday night. The Railways, on the contrary, and particularly the Western lines, were firmer, with more inclination to speculate in Lake Shore, the Northwests, Rock Island, &c. The New-York Roads were comparatively steady. The Southern State Bonds weak on North Carolinas, and steady on Tennessees and Virginias.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds closed 115⅝ for 1867s. Gold and Foreign Exchange both weak:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅛	115⅞
American Gold Coin	126⅜	126⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	52½
Old Tennessees	59	59
North Carolina Bonds, new	37⅛	36
Old North Carolinas	47	46
New-York Central and Hudson	92	92
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	83⅜	83⅜
Reading Railroad	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103⅜
Northwest Common	70⅞	71⅛
Northwest Preferred	86⅛	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	54⅝	53⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛	83⅛
St. Paul Common	68⅜	68⅛
Lake Shore	88⅞	89⅛
Erie	27⅞	28
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 per cent. reg'd, 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅝
6 per cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅝
5-20 registered, 1862	113⅜	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅜	10-40 coup.	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅜	6s Currency	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅜	Gold	126⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	59	Alabama 8s	92⅛
Tennessee 6s, new	51⅜	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	103
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	102
Georgia 7s, new	87	Illinois War Loan	102
North Carolina 6s	46	Michigan 7 ₱ c., W. L.	98
North Carolina, new	36	N. Y. Reg'd B'ty L'n	109
N. Carolina, Sp. Tax	40	N. Y. Coupon B. L.	109
South Carolina, new	65	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	100
Missouri 6s	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	100⅛
Mis-ouri, H. & S. J. iss	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '73	100⅛
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '74	100⅛
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	59⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75	100⅛
California 7s	121⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	101
California 7s, large	120	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	98
Alabama 5s	60		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	85⅛	Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	86	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	85	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	93⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	83⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st '69-70	100⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	96⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, 1882	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
Central Pac. Bonds	92⅛	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	70
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	82	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	73
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	116	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	79	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	76
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93	Peninsula R. Bonds	82
Chic. & N. W. Int. B's	84	St. L. & I'n Mt. B'ds	84
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	100
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. 1st	88⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	88⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	105	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. d.	85⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds	93	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	74⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B's	75		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Hanover	108
Manhattan	143	Irving	115
Merchants'	123	Metropolitan	133
Mechanics'	133	Nassau	107
Union	130	Continental	101⅛
America	138	St. Nicholas	114⅛
Phenix	106	Commonwealth	111
North River	95	Importers' & Traders'	130
National	115	Park	150
Merchants' Exchange	119	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	109
State of New-York	106	Fourth National	100
Commerce	122	Ninth National	114
Broadway	275	Tenth National	85
Ocean	85	Eleventh Ward	100
American Exchange	112	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	117	Bank'rs & Brks' As'n	103⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$89,126,881 27
Gold receipts	1,391,744 81
Gold payments*	1,911,888 54
Gold balance	80,595,347 66
Currency receipts	1,631,534 26
Currency payments	197,696 09
Currency balance	5,348,494 88
General balance	90,419,482 98
Customs	387,000 00

*$434,000 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railway Company—who propose to extend the present Hannibal and St. Joseph route to the Capital of Colorado—offer 8 ₱ cent. Gold Interest on their First Mortgage Bonds, through Messrs. W. P. CONVERSE & Co. and TANNER & Co., of this City. See advertisement.

Mr. WILLIAM H. SWIFT and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage, again advertise to pay off, by purchase, $50,000 of the Bonds, to the holders offering at the lowest price, under seal, by Friday, Dec. 3, at the Banking Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street. See official advertisement.

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the first week in November, 1869: Freights, $41,800 25; passengers, $22,626 25. Total, $64,426 50.

Earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad:

First week of November, 1869	$85,274 66	
First week of November, 1868	77,336 09	Inc. $7,938 55
Second w'k of November, 1869	79,613 68	
Second w'k of November, 1868	71,776 80	Inc. 7,836 88
Increase, two weeks		$15,775 43

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and earngin *more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Resin, bbls.	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	14	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,014	Petroleum, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	185	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	90	Beef, pkgs.	1,806
Eggs, bbls.	279	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	29,619	Lard, pkgs.	211
Wheat, bushels	77,887	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	19,219	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	752	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	9,636	Cheese, bxs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	20,321	Tallow, pkgs.	199
Oats, bushels	37,885	Rice Flour, bags	[illegible]
Grass Seed, bushels	362	Starch, pkgs.	589
Flaxseed, bushels	3,290	Tobacco, bxs. & c's.	88
Beans, bushels	1,291	Tobacco, hhds.	1
Buckwh. Flour, pkgs.	415	Whisky, bbls.	1,573
Hops, bales	2,110	Wool, bales	219
Leather, sides	9,569	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Spts. Turp., bbls.	364		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—1,277 bales cotton, 75 bbls. apples, 53,586 bushels wheat, 113,932 lbs. tallow, 114,000 lbs. lard, 22,600 lbs. bacon, 26 bags bones, 94 bales hops, 2 cases books.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—56 sewing machines, 42,000 lbs. lard, 712 bales cotton, 172,322 lbs. bacon, 556 bbls. apples, 228 boxes apples, 4 cases silk laces, 1 case lamp-wicks, 2 bbls. oysters, 1 bbl. skins, 148 cases firearms, 184,870 lbs. cheese, 10 cases canned fruit, 71,577 bushels wheat, 1 case machinery, 30 boxes scythe stones, 145 bags seed cake, 30 cases copper.

By the brig *Gazelle*, for Gibraltar—2,304 bbls. refined petroleum.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—300 tierces Beef, 4,450 bbls. Flour, 7 cases Scotch Caps, 115 bales Hops, 92,830 lbs. Tallow, 24 hhds. Tallow, 5 tons Lima Wood, 2,400 Staves, 29,980 bushels Wheat, 130 bbls. Pork, 18,550 lbs. Bacon, 28 cases Sewing Machines, 341 bbls. Resin, 9,000 lbs. Grease, 101 bbls. Apples, 135 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for London—3 cases California Wine, 11 pkgs. Beeswax, 23 bbls. Potatoes, 15 bbls. Peas, 8 bales Raw Furs, 18 cases Oil Hones, 1 case Pumps, 1 case Drills, 2 cases Silk Ribbons, 28 cases Lac Dye, 731 bales Hops, 1 bbl. Whisky, 179 cases Sewing Machines, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 116 bales Sisal Grass, 14 cerocons Cochineal, 6 bbls. Apples, 27,389 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been in very moderate demand at $7 37½@7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—An active inquiry has been noted for the better grades, particularly of Rio, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bags Rio, by the *Manson*; 1,165 bags do., by the *Louis L. Squires*; 504 bags do., by the *Jylland*; 400 bags do., by the *Harriet Thomas*, and 1,000 bags Laguayra, by the *A. B. Patterson*, all on private terms. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after, and has been tending downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 1,920 bales, (of which 275 bales were to arrive,) including 1,014 bales to shippers, 819 bales to spinners, and 97 bales to speculators. Also 1,200 bales for forward delivery, (of which 200 bales for November were mentioned in our last,) including 450 bales, basis Low Middling, November, at 24¾c.@25c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, January, at 24¾c.; 250 bales, basis Low Middling, February, at 25c.@25⅛c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, January, at 25⅛c.@25⅜c. ₱ lb. And since the regular report was made up, 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for January at 24¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, review the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been firmer, and prices have advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb. from the opening quotations of Saturday, closing quiet at the quotations. The total sales in this market for the week have been 12,504 bales, including 7,128 to exporters, 3,651 to spinners, 1,587 bales to speculators, and 140 bales in transit. The stock of Cotton offering is very small, and receivers continue free sellers to arrive. The receipts at the ports show some decline from the figures of the last two weeks, but there is nothing in the advices from the Cotton States to show that the decline in receipts is to be permanent, and there is nothing that warrants any decline in estimates of the total amount of the crop. The sales for future delivery, on 'basis Low Middling,' have been—for November, 1,500 bales at 24⅝c.@25c.; for December, 850 bales at 24⅝c.@24¾c.; for January, 1,475 bales at 24¾c.@25c.; for February, 1,050 bales at 24¾c.@25⅛c.; for March, 1,100 bales at 25c.@25¼c., and 250 bales free on board at Charleston, for December, on private terms. The exports from this Port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 9,927 bales; to Bremen, 900 bales; to Hamburg, 666 bales; to Havre, 535 bales; total, 12,028 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 24,078 bales; to the Continent, 22,960 bales; total, 47,038 bales. The Dry Goods market continues dull."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¾c.	23¾c.	24c.	24¼c.
Good Ordinary	24⅜c.	24⅝c.	24⅞c.	24⅞c.
Low Middling	24⅞c.	25⅛c.	25⅜c.	25⅜c.
Middling	25⅜c.	25⅝c.	25⅞c.	26⅛c.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	22,402
Receipts last week	22,543
Receipts the preceding week	16,557
Receipts since Sept. 1	197,065
Receipts since Jan. 1	549,597
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	538,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,886
Export clearances since our last	1,989
Exports since Sept. 1	84,419
Exports since Jan. 1	270,328
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	23,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	692,000
Receipts same time in 1868-9	540,509
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	305,000
Exports same time in 1868-9	221,580
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,843
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	261,000
Estimated stock at ports, same time in 1868	195,259
Estimated stock, Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,139
Crop of 1868-9	2,000,327
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

Messrs. EASTON & CO. supply the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	25,082	108,705	2,333	14,098
Mobile	9,022	22,968	4,312	553
Galveston	6,774	25,360	1,480	1,355
Florida	....			
Savannah	18,789	47,387	1,494	1,051
Charleston	8,590	15,750	4,699	1,210
New-York	7,949	21,844	9,927	2,101
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	3,830	9,000	39	3,350
Total this week	80,036	261,034	24,085	22,722
Previously reported	612,800	....	172,373	85,836
Total since Sept. 1, '69	692,836	261,034	196,458	108,558
Same time last year	540,242	195,237	127,083	94,384

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two Cotton years have been as follows:

For the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ext's.
Sept. 5, bales	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12, bales	5,960	2,378	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19, bales	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26, bales	12,328	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3, bales	18,073	1,414	34,799	8,874	54,629	9,813
Oct. 10, bales	24,064	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506
Oct. 17, bales	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,550	31,016
Oct. 24, bales	34,040	12,290	57,603	14,597	77,383	31,963
Oct. 31, bales	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,104	76,318	51,289
Nov. 7, bales	61,597	29,078	74,256	38,159	95,266	35,080
Nov. 14, bales	59,445	30,032	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21, bales	78,238	27,196	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	420,000	380,000
Afloat from India	103,000	133,000
Afloat from America	100,000	69,000
Stock in London	76,230	127,719
Afloat for London	82,000	110,000
Stock in Havre	78,230	54,200
Afloat for Havre	22,713	26,674
Stock in Bremen	4,283	8,745
Afloat for Bremen	3,950	
Stock in United States ports	261,034	195,237
Stock in the interior towns	55,623	42,846
Total	1,207,183	1,147,442
Increase in visible supply	59,741	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 70,000 bales, same time 1868, 115,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¾d.; then 11d.

Stocks in the interior towns Nov. 12.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	9,734	4,917
Columbus, Ga.	6,433	7,627
Macon, Ga.	12,309	9,371
Selma, Ala.	4,273	3,586
Montgomery, Ala.	11,010	7,410
Memphis, Tenn.	10,959	8,881
Nashville, Tenn.	905	1,051
Total	55,623	42,846

Relative to the receipts, Messrs. EASTON & CO. remark: "We understand that the tributaries to New-Orleans have been very low, which accounts for the small receipts there. As the rivers are now rising, on account of the storm this week, we may expect larger receipts soon. New-Orleans now stands 1,795 behind the same time last year, and the receipts there averaged 31,844 bales for the twelve weeks, from 20th November, 1868, to 5th February, 1869. In our estimate published last week we put down New-Orleans 15 ₱ cent. higher than last year, and if we do not see 37,000 average ₱ week for the next twelve weeks, with full rivers, we shall be disposed to believe that our figures are too high. We can see no disposition on the part of planters to hold back, and, as we said last season, we do not think that planters ever do hold on the plantation. As a rule, the Cotton is forwarded to the interior towns or the ports as soon as ready, and if planters are disposed to hold, they prefer to do so where Cotton can be insured."

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour have been offered freely, and has been quoted decidedly lower, on a very limited trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,800 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5, very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 40, good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 40@$5, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$5 00
Extra State	5 00@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in light demand and depressed in price. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at from $5 20@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 60@$6 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Cornmeal continues in moderate request at $4 65@$5 25 for Western, $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5@$5 25 for Southern, $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 380 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 70@$4 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in liberal supply and quite moderate demand at a further reduction of about 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 148,000 bushels, mainly to shippers and speculators, including White Western at $1 40@$1 45; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 15@$1 35; closing at about $1 33 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 27; Mixed Spring at $1 25; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 24, chiefly at the latter rate for prime; No. 3 Spring at $1 07@$1 09; White Genesee at $1 45; and Prime Amber State at $1 31@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted a shade higher, but has been less active; sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, in lots, at [illegible] for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 [illegible] for prime to choice Mixed Western, closing at [illegible] for full loads of prime; [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel; [illegible] for Western, and $1 [illegible] for State, ₱ bushel; [illegible]. Barley has been in moderate demand, and quoted steady; sales have been reported of about 19,000 bushels at $1 [illegible] for two-rowed State and Canada East; $1 20 for very choice four-rowed do., and $1 30 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been very dull; small lots of Canada West changed hands at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Oats have been actively sought after, largely on speculative account, at rather higher prices, closing buoyantly; sales have been reported since our last of 160,000 bushels, in lots, at 63½c.@66c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 65c.@65½c. for prime Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 58,162 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,452 bbls. Flour and 32,369 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 37,989 bushels Wheat for London. The Albany *Argus* says: List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 18, 1869:

Apples—Lewis Seely, Palmyra; J. C. Barker, Palmyra; [illegible] Parker, Lockport; M. Bird, Albion; Daniel Scott, Palmyra; Geo. Tweedle, Lockport; S. A. Clark, Montezuma; G. H. Sanford, Brockport; Leah Jamison, Lockport.

Stone—Fly, Buffalo; A. M. Stahl, Buffalo.

Lumber—J. Barnes, Oswego; St. Regeus, Oswego; J. Jewett, Oswego; J. F. Hayes, Jr., Buffalo; Union, Buffalo; Eureka, Buffalo; L. H. Pratt, Buffalo; A. B. Gates, Rome; Emma Jane, Lyon's Falls; D. D. Walrath, Lyon's Falls; Florence, Lyon's Falls; Frank [illegible], Lyon's Falls.

Wheat—C. Schoonmaker, Buffalo; Seneca, Buffalo; C. H. Tinney, Buffalo; C. A. Walrath, Buffalo; Dock Pierce, Buffalo; Chas. Bates, Buffalo; Thos. Newlove, Buffalo; G. S. Hazard, Buffalo; H. F. Cady, Buffalo; P. R. Brooks, Buffalo; Sampson, Buffalo; W. Walker, Buffalo; W. Van Horn, Buffalo; Jas. Bailey, Buffalo; Montana, Oswego.

Oats—Clayton, Buffalo; B. B. Crane, Geneva.

Salt—Emma Whiting, Syracuse; W. F. Curtis, Salina; Frank Alvord, Salina; Kittie Davis, Syracuse; Sanford Morrell, Jr., Syracuse.

Flour—A. A. Dodge, Phoenix; James R. Wellman, Salina.

Barley—Billy Lepe, Oswego; Emma Edwards, Oswego; C. W. Watkins, Buffalo; H. K. White, Oswego; J. W. Warner, Oswego; Meteor, Oswego; W. D. Stewart, Oswego; C. Sterns, Oswego; W. H. Newkirk, Syracuse.

Corn—S. W. Scott, Buffalo; Mystic, Buffalo; M. L. Merrick, Oswego; G. J. Wagoner, Oswego.

Potatoes—George, Palmyra.

Oil—F. E. L. Williams, Buffalo.

Mixed—Isaac L. Peters, Buffalo; M. Birdsall, Utica.

Coal—F. B., No. 3, Watkins.

Staves—Pennsylvania, Buffalo.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 19.:

Flour—H. S. Parmelee, Lockport; Geo. W. Tifft, Lockport; Grove M. Hall, Phoenix.

Corn—Durango, Buffalo; Mary Powell, Buffalo.

Apples—General Sherman, Rochester; M. Barker, Montezuma; Baltimore, Utica; J. T. Roe, Montezuma; A. Anderson, Brockport; Frank Theale, Palmyra; A. W. Doxsey, Palmyra; James Wiley, Mt. Morris; Julia Krapp, Montezuma; Grant and Colfax, Montezuma; J. H. Vedder, Medina; David Brown, Little Falls; Pilot, Reynolds Basin; J. S. Howe, Palmyra; Union, Penn Yan; C. Tanner, Palmyra.

Lumber—E. H. Haigh, Rome; Nightingale, Buffalo; John Kelly, Buffalo; Wheeler Armstrong, Buffalo; Non-intervention, Buffalo; Anson Pratt, Buffalo; Royal Arch, Buffalo; Willie, Buffalo; H. E. Davis, Buffalo; Somerset, Buffalo; J. Day, Buffalo; H. K. Miller, Buffalo; C. M. Crippen, Oswego; Sarah Jane, Oswego; M. McDonald, Oswego; Addie McGee, Oswego; G. Chamberlain, Rome; Dr. H. Hemstreet, Tonawanda; Omar Pacha, Boonville; Nelson Cowen, Rome; F. Symonds, Utica; L. O. Boardman, Boonville; Arch Parr, Lyon's Falls; Horatio Seymour, Utica.

Wheat—A. S. Fuller, Buffalo; Chas. Weidrick, Buffalo; J. M. Botter, Buffalo; Carrie L. Casler, Oswego; State Rights, Buffalo; Wm. S. Storms, Buffalo; Smith & Post, Buffalo; Jupiter, Buffalo; D. H. Dygert, Buffalo; American Union, Buffalo; Elon St. John, Oswego; E. T. Hulbert, Buffalo; R. A. Richards, Buffalo; Austin, Buffalo; Jennie H. McGilvra, Buffalo; A. H. Daniels, Buffalo; W. H. Judson, Buffalo.

Grind Stones—J. G. Meseireau.

Mixed—P. J. Thomas, Montezuma; United States, Little Falls; Thomas Clement, Palmyra; Maria A. Jones, Penn Yan; Hamilton, Utica; C. Wagdell, Rochester.

Salt—Nellie McGilvra, Syracuse.

Coal—Major Anderson, Geneva; Colonel W. Corkton, J. S. Noyes, Geneva.

Logs—A. R. Turner, Buffalo.

Oats—S. A. Covill, Jr., Buffalo; St. Clair, Geneva; E. W. Howell, Watkins; Fred. Condit, Watkins; Indiana, Watkins.

Potatoes—Mary Dell, Palmyra.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 59,915 hides; sales 42,800 hides and 74 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 22¼c., gold, usual selection; 5,300 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ lbs., private terms; 9,700 Dry Entre Rios, part to arrive, 21 lbs., 22¼c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 3,350 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21½@22 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 5,800 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 21 lbs., 22¼c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., private terms; 1,050 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,650 Dry San Juan, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., 27c.; 500 Wet-salted Vera Cruz, 35 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet-salted Sisal, 35 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Wet-salted Texas, 58 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs., private terms; 2,150 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; 67 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part to arrive, private terms; 7 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 81,500 Hides and 800 bales, (same time last year, 93,600—year before, 152,700,) as follows: 42,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 500 Dry Orinoco, 1,500 Dry California, 4,000 Dry Central American, 3,800 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 700 Dry Havana, 400 Dry Sierra Leone, 1,800 Dry West India, 9,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,600 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 5,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 3,000 Wet-salted California, 800 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including New-York State New at 20c.@28c.; Eastern New at 16c.@22c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 2,110 bales; exports, 941 bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: We refer to our last Circular, and have no important change to report. Buyers for the present seem to have almost entirely withdrawn from the market, evidently awaiting the results of the late heavy shipments to London. Cable dispatches report a dull market in the Borough—the result of heavy arrivals from America. There can be no doubt, however, that a reaction will take place there as soon as our heavy shipments cease, and until that time comes we need scarcely look for any improvement in our own market. Receipts of the week, 9,385 bales. Total receipts of the season, 47,880 bales. Export clearances last week, 2,050 bales. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 24,906 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Nov. 6: "At the commencement of the past week, our market ruled very brisk, with a keen competition for fine lots; but within the last two or three days, trade has settled down more quietly, buyers operating cautiously for immediate wants only. The bulk of our new growth has now been placed, and most of the stock offered is in speculators' and merchants' hands, the latter having apparently found the town market more lucrative from the country, their customers there not having succeeded yet in realizing the extent of scanty supplies this season. New Americans continue to arrive sparingly, and are mostly taken up at once, at prices ranging from 112s. for fair to 120s. for choice sorts. Yearlings are gradually coming more into notice, with every prospect of circulating shortly at 40s. to 60s., low to fine. Accounts from Bavaria report a quiet market, with rather less doing. The Belgian market, on the contrary, has been much excited, resulting in an advance of 15s. ₱ cwt."

LEATHER—Has been firm but not active. The receipts were 8,569 sides.

MOLASSES—At private sale business has been very dull, yet prices have not varied. By auction sales were made of 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 94½c.@97½c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 64½c.@77c., and 20 hhds. Demerara at 40c.@43c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@77½c.; Cuba at 35c.@38c.; New-Orleans at 93c.@98c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New. Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	42c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@77½c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@50c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	93c.@98c.

PETROLEUM—Business has been on a restricted scale, particularly in the local market, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The Petroleum Brokers' Association held an adjourned meeting to-day, but the proceedings were not of public interest. Crude has been very quiet at 20½c.@20¾c. in bulk, 25c.@25¼c. in shipping order here, and 24½c.@25c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 660 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quite dull here, on the basis of 33¼c. for Standard White, for November, and 33¾c. for do. for December delivery, ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. Standard White for November at 31¾c.@34¼c., chiefly at 34¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., on the spot, at 34¼c., and 2,000 bbls. do. for December, at 34c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 459 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,400 bbls. The export clearances hence were 2,304 bbls. for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, rules dull at about 40c.@40½c., and Prime White at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is in demand and quoted at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. at 10½c., part for December delivery, and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 400 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly offered and has been lightly dealt in at higher but irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 325 bbls., in a jobbing way, at $33 50@$33 [illegible] for old Western Mess; $32@$32 50 for new Western and City Mess; $27@$28 50 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $24 25@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 200 Hogs have been quoted at from 13¼c.@14c., with bbls. new Mess, seller January, at $30 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed most of the dealings reported at 13½c. ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been slow of sale within our former range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only about 50 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon has been held with much firmness, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported of 85 boxes, chiefly City, at 17c.@17¼ ₱ lb. Lard has been moderately inquired for, opening more firmly, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last, of 300 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@19c. for No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¼c.@18½c. for City, and 18¼c.@18¾c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 250 tierces prime Steam, seller January, on private terms, and 250 tierces do. (either old or new), seller to Dec. 15, at 18¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet at about previous figures; sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $6@$12 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef has been less sought after, but has been quoted steady, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $28@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet at from $15@$21 for Old, and $23@$33 50 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. Butter is in some request, including State, common to prime, at 25c.@42c.; fancy, 45c.@48c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,904 pkgs. Cheese is quiet at from 10c.@18c. as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 10,452 pkgs.

RICE—Has been inactive at our quotations: Carolina, $7@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 50@$3 12½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 75 tierces Carolina within the range.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with increasing confidence, but have been less active. Sales have been reported of 480 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 11¼c.@12¼c., chiefly on the basis of 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to very good refining grades; 76 boxes Havana at 12¼c., and 250 hhds. Melado at 9c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba at 11¼c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12¼c.@12½c.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 10¼c.@11¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12½c.@13c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 11, at 10½c.@11½c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Manila, Clayed and Superior, [illegible] 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request and buoyant at from [illegible] as the extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Loaf, Crushed, [illegible]; Granulated, 15¼c.; Ground, 15¼c.; White, A, 14¾c., and Yellow, C, 14¼c., cash ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 118,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¼c.@11¼c., mainly at 11c.; also 27,000 lbs. Stearine at 10½c.@16c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and lower and very irregular in price, having been quoted at from $1 02@$1 11 ₱ gallon, with sales reported of some 285 bbls. in lots, within the range. The receipts were 1,473 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted about steady, but have been rather inactive. For Liverpool, there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on private terms; 12,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d. ₱ bushel. For London, 900 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bristol, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 12,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼c. ₱ bushel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There is no change in the market; it remains as it has been for some little time past—very sluggish. It seems, indeed, quite impossible just now to get up any feeling of activity. The occurrence of "Thanksgiving," on Thursday, the auctioneers' favorite day, tended to make the week duller than it otherwise would have been, but at best it would have been slow and uninteresting. The property that is offering now is not of a description that is generally attractive to speculators or capitalists, but only to those who have some personal object besides that of gain in the purchase; but even these have resolved upon a limit that the sellers too frequently deem inadequate, and thus but few sales are effected. At Brooklyn, except the sale of 360 lots by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, nothing of interest has been done. These building lots are situated in a portion of the city which, from its nearness to Prospect Park, has been rendered valuable, and thus influenced will continue to advance in value as the attractions of the Park are developed. The transactions at private sale are of a very trifling nature, and will probably continue so for some time to come, unless some unforeseen event arises to improve them. The Winter is not generally a very favorable time for private sales. People are too much engrossed in those that are made at auction. After the season has ended and the salesroom closed, then sales of City property at private sale commence, and the auctioneers take themselves and their crowds into the country.

The following table shows the business done at auction for the past week in detail, and a general total of the same up to and including date from the first of the year.

New-York improved property	$10,850
New-York unimproved property	47,300
South Bergen, N. J., improved property	10,000
Brooklyn, L. I., unimproved property	26,910
Sands Point, L. I., improved property	17,000
Sands Point, L. I., unimproved property	11,182
Total for the week	$123,242
Total from Nov. 1 to Nov. 13	641,231
Total for the month of September	495,766
Total for the month of October	815,896
Total sales from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1869	35,965,453
Grand total	$38,041,288

This week we are to have one grand country sale. Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., whose names are as household words to New-Jersey property owners, have courageously determined to have one more out-of-door sale, notwithstanding the advanced season, and the score of difficulties under which they must labor. The cold weather has stripped the trees of their foliage, the plants of their flowers and the country of its beauty; it has donned its Winter suit, and looks brown and uninviting. The earth is nearly bare, and to the experienced eye the land will plainly show all the advantages it possesses of soil, cultivation, &c., &c., but there is no chance to hide any of its defects, if, indeed, it has any. It speaks well for the property that it is offered at this untoward season, for if it were not first class, the owner would scarcely risk a sale, which would be almost certain to result in failure. The Messrs. MELLICK have by hard work and good management achieved a high reputation as real estate auctioneers, and if they are only favored with warm pleasant weather, will probably make their sale of to-morrow as successful as any of the last season. The property consists of 150 villa plots, known as the Dudley Park property, situate at Westfield, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one of the most liberal and accommodating in the State, and is but fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, excellent improvements have been made on every side, a number of fine houses have been erected in the park, and are now occupied by the owners. All the avenues and streets are handsomely graded. The lots to be sold are handsomely located on the highest ground in the township, and are but five minutes' walk from the station. The sale is announced to take place rain or shine; if the day is stormy it will be made under cover. The special train will leave New-York at 11 o'clock A. M., and a fine collation will be served on its arrival. Maps, particulars and free passes may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 6 Pine-street.

To-day, at Upper Rahway, N. J., at 1 o'clock, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell on the premises, the extensive brewery of Mr. JOSEPH BECHLER, together with a dwelling house and one hundred building lots. The sale is announced as unreserved. Maps and particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

At the Salesroom, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., referee, sell fourteen lots of ground, on Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets and East River, with water front.

To-morrow the Salesroom will be more interesting than it has been for some time. Several sales are announced, well worthy of attention, embracing valuable pieces of improved and unimproved dwelling and business property in New-York and Brooklyn.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer the valuable property, consisting of twenty-seven lots of land, situate on North Eighth and North Ninth streets, between First-street and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, (late Williamsburg,) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the south pier and the south half of the north pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present bulkhead line and of extending the piers to the permanent bulkhead and pier lines. The lots, taken together, have a front on North Ninth-street of 352 feet; on North Eighth-street of 327 feet; and covered with sheds suitable for storage. The depth of water at the piers is sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of large tonnage. Descriptive maps are now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-street.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell the four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 63 West Thirty-eighth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, containing all the modern improvements, and in perfect order.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell forty lots on Third, Fifth and Sixth avenues, Bergen, Wyckoff, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, Brooklyn. The terms are quite liberal; ten per cent. and the auctioneers' fees on day of sale. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, balance on delivery of the deeds in thirty days.

Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN to close an undivided estate, will sell the three story house and lot No. 111 Norfolk-street, west side, forty feet south of Rivington-street. Size of house, 20x40; lot, 20x50. Also the three-story and basement mastic-front house and lot No. 49 West Twenty-sixth-street. House contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order; size of house, 17x40; lot, 17x98.9.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE has a Supreme Court sale of several pieces of improved dwelling-house property on Chambers, Elm, Marion, Mott and Park streets.

At the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court street, Brooklyn, Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE have a positive sale of two houses and lots on Herbert and Richardson streets, Brooklyn, being on the south side of Herbert-street, 232 feet west of South-street; the lots run through to Richardson-street; upon each lot is a three story and basement frame dwelling 20x36, containing twelve rooms.

On Thursday the sale of the S. M. VALENTINE estate will be made. The property consists of thirty-five acres of land, with the improvements, situated on the west side of Central Park-avenue, and on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, being three-quarters of a mile from Woodlawn Depot, two miles from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; two miles from Riverdale Depot, Hudson River Railroad, and two miles from City of New-York at Kingsbridge; having a frontage on Central-avenue of 1,448 feet, and a frontage of 1,421 feet on both sides of the Kingsbridge road. Persons will be on the grounds to show the property. Conveyances may be obtained at all times at William's Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 28 Pine-street.

The announcement of other interesting sales to come off will be found in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
20-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x21	$10,000
17th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92	12,500
37th-st., n. s., 221.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x98.9	13,775
114th-st., n. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.11	14,000
124th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.11	16,000
124th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100.11	17,250
127th-st., n. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 62.6x99.11	8,125
Lexington-av., w. s., 57.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 18x70	11,500
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 122d-st., 50x100	13,000
4th-av. and 102d-st., n. e. corner, 100x105	9,000
11th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x72	2,150
11th-av. and 78th-st., s. w. corner, 61.5x100x57.11x100; 11th-av., w. s., adjoining the above, 15.2x100x18.8x100	13,750
Leases Recorded.	
Broadway, No. 783, 3 years, per year	$3,600
Park-row, No. 19, 4 5-12 years, per year	1,500
6th-av. and 43d-st., s. e. corner, 21 years, per year	1,100
6th-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 21 years, per year	650
6th-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x75, 21 years, per year	650
6th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x75, 21 years, per year	650
6th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x75, 21 years, per year	650
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x90	$8,100
Baltic-st., s. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12.6x55.10	3,400
Butler-st., s. s., 245.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x100	11,500
Ellery-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,500
Ellery-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 30x100	7,000
Heyward-st., n. s., 78.6 ft. e. of Lee-av., 19.6x100	7,500
Huntington-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100	5,500
Herkimer-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	3,000
President-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	17,000
President-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x102.7	17,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Classon-av., 50.1x108.2	15,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Waterbury-st., 125x95	2,250
Second-place, n. s., 233.4 ft. e. of Court-st., 50x100	5,000
18th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100	4,000
Bushwick-av. and Jefferson-st., n. w. corner, 86x80	7,000
Gates-av., n. s., 365 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	7,500
Grand-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. e. corner, 40x105	50
Kingsland-av. and Skillman-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	900
3d-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 40th-st., 25x100	1,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortland.	
7th-st. and Broadway, s. w. cor., 85x100	$850
Water-st. w. s., adj. Horton & Mabie's, 38 ft. front	850
Greenburg.	
High and Rose sts., s. w. cor., 98x100	$2,200
Isaac Hatfield's property, 38 86-100 acres	13,290
Main-st., s. s., lot No. 27, C. G. Storm's property, 50x150	750
Mt. Pleasant.	
Bedford to Tarrytown road, w. s., adj. J. Clark's, ¼ acre	$1,800
West Farms.	
Central-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Jay-st., 25x100	$125
NEW-JERSEY.	
Bergen.	
Columbia-st., n. s., lot No. 11, block No. 15, map Claremont	$800
Hudson City.	
Magnolia-av., n. s., lots Nos. 33 to 46 inclusive; Prospect-av., s. s., lots Nos. 94 to 103 inclusive } map Tonnele homestead. }	$63,000
Lot No. 1, plot No. 5, block No. 11, Bramhall's map	960
Lot No. 2, plot No. 5, block No. 11, Bramhall's map	950
North Bergen.	
Tract No. 6, map of W. Van Dyne's property, 8 16-100 acres	$5,100
Greenville.	
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, block No. 5, Gould's map	$1,500
Lots Nos. 35, 36, map Greenville Grove, deed 1868	1,029
Union.	
Jefferson-st., n. s., lot No. 5, block No. 4, T. Butts' map	$4,375
Union Township.	
Franklin-av., n. s., lots Nos. 197, 198, block No. 29, map of Guttenberg, 50x100	$1,000
Lot No. 376, H. F. Mauchen's map, 25x100	300
Harrison.	
Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, block No. 3, Dan. Ewen's	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$9.000 CASH.—BALANCE ON MORTgage.—For sale, three lots on the north side of 57th-st., 100 feet west of Lexington-av.; 57th-st. is 100 feet wide, and will be one of the finest streets in the City; a bargain will be given to a prompt purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x½ block; the house is new and most complete, containing the usual modern improvements and many others not found in those houses built for general market. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FEE FOR SALE—On the north side of 9th-st., near 5th-av., and between 5th-av. and University-place, a four-story high-stoop house, with lot 25x½ block, together with the furniture as it stands for $35,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. This will soon be wanted for business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop freestone house, 25x[illegible] feet, and extension; lot, half block, in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is in splendid order throughout. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, NEAR BROADway, in 27th-st., first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, lot 100, with or without furniture, all in elegant order, with immediate possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, A TWO-story, attic and basement frame house; water and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; immediate possession.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., forty minutes by Erie Railway from Chambers or 23d sts.—Choice building plots close to the depot for sale by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only; loans made to purchasers for building purposes. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the second, third and fourth floors in the building No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of Union-square; large and roomy, and fitted up with water, gas, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECond floor in a private family, with private table if required; location unexceptionable; corner house; terms $140 per week. Address L. N. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, A large furnished house, convenient to railroad and horse cars. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to W. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 48 Howard-st., the second store from Broadway; size 25x80 feet. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 309 Canal-st.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL WELL-lighted and ventilated offices in Pine-st. at low rent. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED.—PART OF HOUSE wanted for housekeeping—good location, between Waverley Place and 30th-st. West side preferred. All rooms on one floor preferred. Small family; good references. Address J. K. C., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOT.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 5th-av., one lot facing Central Park, next to southeast corner of 85th-st. Size, 25x100. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1869. }

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 83 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,460 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on Jan. 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of John A. Cross, deceased, the following-described real estate, being one of the best wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn, viz.: A plot of land containing an area of about fifty city lots, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of 1st-st., (the line of the Brooklyn City Railroad,) and extending to the Wallabout channel of the East River, with a wharf frontage of about 346 feet. This property is now occupied for manufacturing and commercial purposes, is most centrally located, and not being exposed to the great tidal rush of the main stream, (though situate on the immediate head of the channel,) is one of the best protected and most accessible landings on the Brooklyn shore. The above-described property is in the immediate vicinity of the extensive city basins of the Wallabout Improvement, which are just completed, and near the Peck-slip, Grand and Houston-st. Ferries to New-York. For sugar refineries, manufactories, or for a yard for the storage of lumber or coal, this property is most eligibly located and admirably adapted.

For maps and more full particulars apply to the auctioneers. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
CHARLES J. LOWREY.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FORTY LOTS ON 3D, 5TH AND 6TH avs., Bergen, Wyckoff, 22d and 23d sts., Brooklyn, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

3D-AV.—8 lots, east side, between 22d and 23d sts., each 20x100 feet.

5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of Bergen-st., 4 lots, each 20x100 feet.

6TH-AV.—Northwest corner of Wyckoff-st., lot 25x105.7 feet.

WYCKOFF-ST.—4 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 22x100 feet.

BERGEN-ST.—15 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 20x100 feet.

22D-ST.—2 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., each 20x100 feet.

23D-ST.—6 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., each 20x100 feet.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees on day of sale; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance on delivery of the deeds in 30 days.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS, BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY IN WILLIAMSBURG AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The valuable property, consisting of twenty-seven lots of land, situate on North 8th and North 9th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, (late Williamsburg,) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the south pier and the south half of the north pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present bulkhead line, and of extending the piers to the permanent bulkhead and pier lines. The lots taken together have a front on North 9th-st. of 352 feet; on North 8th-st. of 327 feet, and covered with sheds suitable for storage. The depth of water at the piers is sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of large tonnage. For maps apply to the auctioneer.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, rain or shine, auction sale of the well-known Dudley Park property, at Westfield, N. J., fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

150 villa plots will be sold, handsomely situated on the highest ground in the township, commanding extended views. Only five minutes' walk from the station.

The neighborhood is unexceptionable—fine improvements on every side. A number of fine houses have been erected in the park, and are now occupied by the owners. All the avenues and streets are handsomely graded.

Terms liberal. If the day prove stormy the sale will take place under cover.

A special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. Collation before the sale.

For maps and free passes apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 38TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: WEST 38TH-ST.—The splendid four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 63 West 38th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Furniture can be purchased at private sale. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed, by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,346 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

AND GOLD COIN BONDS.

All classes bought and sold on commission.

ALSO, FOR SALE FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869. }

The Treasury purchase and sales ordered for the present week [illegible]

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24—Two millions 5-20 Bonds.

SALES OF GOLD.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23—One million.
THURSDAY, Nov. 25—One million.
FRIDAY, Nov. 26—One million.

The purchase and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the days above mentioned.

The Treasury reserves the right to accept offers of Bonds which may be made at the bidding in excess of two millions.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Deputy Assistant Treasurer.

By direction of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS

CONSTANTLY PURCHASED
BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons of the bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

HENRY E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	115¾	116
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Regis.	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅛	113⅜	Gold	126⅜	126½
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅛	113⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
PAID IN $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 192 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869. }

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. W. OTIS, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was also elected Vice-President.

By order.

F. H. CARTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual election for directors of this Company, held on the 17th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Allan McLane, Francis Skiddy, Howard Potter, William Dennistoun, James M. Brown, Jonathan Thorne, Abiel A. Low, William H. Webb and Sidney Mason.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following were unanimously elected officers thereof, viz.:

President—Allan McLane.
Secretary—Theodore T. Johnson.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE EGYPT COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 109 North Water-st., Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering the present condition and future prospects of the Company, and for general business purposes.

D. W. SLACK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE JAN. 1,
WANTED BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on Dec. 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 20 until Dec. 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.

INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first day in every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, plaintiff, against THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of October, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 13, 1869.

BARRETTS & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

BARRETTS & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

n8-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings—MONROE B. WASHBURN, plaintiff, against ALBERT HEBBARD, JOHN P. ONDERDONK and ISAAC L. WADLEIGH, defendants—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 17 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 3, 1869.

POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1869.

POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n8-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—THEODORE W. HEINEMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN L. JANEWAY and GEORGE N. TOWNSEND, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Comp. not ser.)—To the defendants named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 25, 1869.

SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n8-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—ISRAEL HIRSCH, plaintiff, against SARA BLOCH HIRSCH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 6 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, 20th November, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.

n22-1aw6wM*

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, THE only medicine on earth that will really root out every particle of the poisonous virus of venereal disease; all other remedies dry it in the blood; $1 per vial, with full directions; forty years before the public. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery, late from No. 3 Division-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per pint bottle. No. 56 Bond-st. Book on nervous debility, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN brought to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Dr. HUNTER, No. 56 Bond-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOW-case Doors. HOFFMAN & PERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 321 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Messrs. Haigh, Drayton and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FIRE FLY. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE LOST WILL and THE LOTTERY TICKET. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Studley and Miss Ida Vernon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
LONDON ASSURANCE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, G. Clarke, Mrs. Chanfrau and others.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DOG OF THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN. Evening—A YANKEE IN CHINA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

DORE ART UNION.
No. 587 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Republican Deputies in the Spanish Cortes, at a session of that body on Saturday, denied the reports that they were implicated in the Cuban insurrection.

Spain continues to forward reinforcements to her army in Cuba. Another detachment of volunteers sailed for Havana last week.

The new Portuegese Ambassador to Madrid was received there yesterday with great ceremony.

The elections in Paris yesterday progressed quietly. Up to 5 o'clock last evening, the time of transmitting the telegram, no disturbance had occurred. The Emperor returned to the Tuileries from Compiegne in the morning.

The French Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon M. DE LESSEPS, the active agent in the success of the Suez Canal.

The vessels of the inauguration fleet in the Suez Canal are now in the harbor of Suez, having accomplished the passage with no other inconvenience than was experienced from the crowding of so many vessels together. This, however, only amounted to a few "foulings" and some of the vessels being forced to the banks, where they grounded in sand, and were removed without damage. The fleet will set out for Port Said on Tuesday, led again by the Empress EUGENIE's yacht. A statue of WAGHORN, the Englishman who first proposed the construction of the canal, is to be erected at Suez, and one of M. DE LESSEPS at Port Said.

The Dalmatian insurrection has not been suppressed, as has been reported. News of the capture of a defile by the Austrians, is received.

The Pope has asked the Grand Duchess OLGA to intercede with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics of Russia.

GENERAL.

The latest advices from Jacmel are to the 10th inst. The insurgents in the south of Hayti were victorious; SALNAVE's most trusted Generals had deserted him and joined the insurgents, who are endeavoring to force SALNAVE to abdicate. The result of the change in military affairs was a revival of business. Exchange was at 550.

The machine shop of the Cornell line of steamboats at Rondout was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

The safe of Harnden's Express Company was thrown or abstracted from a car between Benton and Cameron, West Va., on the 19th inst., and no trace of it has yet been found.

Senator SHERMAN is in Washington, preparing a bill to fund the public debt, with all the features of that introduced by him last year, but at a lower rate of interest, it is understood.

The Board to settle the question of rank between line and staff officers of the navy will meet at the Navy Department, Washington, this week.

A party of body snatchers, bent on removing for dissection the remains of the wife of the late Captain CARPENTER, who distinguished himself in the disaster to the steamboat *Naomi*, on the Ohio, were caught in the act, and are now in custody at Painesville, Ohio.

KANE, the switchman on the Western Pacific Railroad, against whom the Coroner's jury returned a verdict ascribing to him the loss of life by the recent collision on that road, has been arrested and committed to jail.

A German reached New-Bedford, Mass., on Thursday last by the steamer *Wamsutta*, having been placed on board by a heartless fellow countryman under the pretence that the vessel was bound for Germany. The swindler received $20 from the victim and pocketed the surplus.

Additional particulars of the destruction caused by the most recent gale in this region, and on the Hudson, are given in our telegraphic news columns.

The Committee who have been examining the case of Captain WASHINGTON, at St. Louis, who is charged with having sailed by the burning steamer *Stonewall*, on the Mississippi, without rendering aid [illegible], when he might have saved many lives, have come to the conclusion that he [illegible], which should not characterize our Western boatmen under similar circumstances.

The boiler of the locomotive of the morning express on the Rome and Oswego Railroad on Saturday, exploded near Pulaski, and the engineer was killed, the fireman and a passenger wounded, the locomotive torn to pieces, and the baggage car thrown from the track.

Whipping day in Delaware was observed on Saturday, at Newcastle, by the public flogging in the jailyard of five men; four of them black and one white.

MORROW and DOUGHERTY, convicted of the Brooks assault in Philadelphia, have been refused a new trial, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 each, and to imprisonment for seven years.

Heavy rains have prevailed in Oregon for some time past. The country has been inundated, and a bridge on the Central Railroad carried away.

Arizona advices represent that a battle is imminent between the Indians who repulsed Colonel BARNARD's expedition and the Colonel's party, which has been reinforced from Camp Bowie.

The loss by the fall of the new stone-front building in St. Louis, on Friday morning, is estimated at $40,000. Men were at work on the ruins all day long yesterday, but no more bodies were found.

A thousand Chinamen, who had organized an independent Government near Cienago, Cuba, have been arrested by the Spanish troops. The campaign in Cienago de Zapata is ended, and the insurgents have escaped to Cinco Villas.

Coolie immigration has been discussed at large meetings in the Sandwich Islands, and the resolutions adopted were hostile to the importation of coolies. Indications of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are spoken of.

A tornado swept over Georgetown, Colorado, on the 18th inst., which laid the lower portion of the city in ruins. During the most violent period of the storm the air was filled with trees, lumber, small stones, and objects of almost every description. An Episcopal Church was blown down. One person was killed, and a number seriously injured.

The Grand Jury at New-Orleans, La., has presented five bills of indictment against State Auditor WYCKLIFF, for auditing fraudulent return warrants.

The Catholic Church at Biloxi, Miss., was demolished by the recent storm.

The latest news from Red River is that Governor MCDOUGALL will go into winter quarters at Pembina until the difficulty is settled.

A large block of stores in St. Anthony, Minn., known as Auchfield's block, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss, $15,000.

LOCAL.

A splendid new iron steamer, named the *Regulator*, of 848 tons burden, built at Chester, Penn., of American material, has just been added to our merchant marine. It is the property of the Lorillard Steamship Line.

The first installment of *El Cronista's* fleet, in the shape of a Spanish war steamer named the *Pisarro*, made its appearance in our harbor on Saturday evening. The *Pisarro* is commanded by Captain EVARISTA CASAREIGA, carries six guns and a crew of 350 officers and men.

The difficulties formerly existing between the Internal Revenue and the Wall-street brokers with regard to special tax is being adjusted.

Yesterday, the cornerstone of the Cathedral chapel, on the corner of Lagrange and Broad streets, Newark, was laid under the auspices of the Rev. Father DOANE. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul participated in the ceremonies. The exercises were very interesting, over 5,000 persons being present.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 29.840 inches; maximum at 10 A. M. Nov. 16, 30.226 inches; minimum at 1 P. M. Nov. 17, 29.388 inches; range, .838 of an inch. Thermometer, mean, 40.67 degrees; maximum at 12 M. Nov. 17, 58.2 degrees; minimum at 5 A. M. Nov. 16, 32.2 degrees; range, 26 degrees. Nov. 17, rain from 2:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.; amount of water, .90 of an inch; Nov. 19, rain from 10 P. M. to midnight; April 20, rain from midnight to 6:15 A. M., amount of water, .19 of an inch; total amount of water for week, 1.09 inches.

The Financial Question—Free Banking as a Preliminary to Resumption.

There are signs of a disposition to "push things" a little too fast in the matter of resumption, and of an equally-marked disposition in another quarter to urge upon Congress further issues of an inconvertible currency. The West complains of hard times as a result of inadequate banking facilities. Chicago and Cincinnati and St. Louis cry aloud for more currency; and it is reasonably certain that representatives of the sections of which these cities are the commercial centres, will make a strenuous effort to obtain relief. On the other hand, it is equally clear that powerful influences are being organized with the view of precipitating the return to specie payments. The possible action of the Supreme Court is anticipated; its purpose to decide against the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act is taken for granted; and profound reasons are furnished for the adoption of a policy which shall render such a decision harmless. Yet, again, there are public men addicted to letter-writing, who do not hesitate to declare that there is no reason why the reign of hard money should not be at once renewed,—who protest against delay, and demand the immediate resort to cash payments. "To resume it is only necessary—to resume," is the substance of their philosophy.

The attempt to foreshadow a judgment of the Supreme Court is as inexcusable as the attempt to force the subject on the Administration. The Supreme Court is not in the habit of announcing its decisions in advance, nor can it be truthfully charged with a desire to disturb wantonly the course of business, or to embarrass the recuperative measures of the Government. The effect of an adverse decision, it will be time to consider when the decision itself shall be rendered. What should meanwhile satisfy us is the fact that the statements in circulation are mere gossip, and that the proceedings of the Court in matters connected with the results of the war have been too judicious and conservative to allow of fear in regard to its action on the legal-tender question.

The position of the Administration is not more favorable to the champions of hasty resumption. All that General GRANT has said, all that Mr. BOUTWELL has done, points to a very cautious policy—a policy, moreover, which forbids the expectation of any effort at resumption, except as a consequence of the continued success of plans already in operation. Both the President and the Secretary have availed themselves of every proper opportunity to affirm the desirableness of reëstablishing specie payments at the earliest possible moment. They know, as all of us know, that an inconvertible currency is a great financial calamity, and one from which we cannot escape too soon. They recognize its disastrous influence upon trade and industry, and have declared that their purpose is to develop a more healthy state of things. On this point the policy of the Administration is not open to misconception or doubt; it aims at resumption, not as certain sanguine letter writers propose, as the result of some legislative decree, but as the consequence of well considered plans, tending to the production of a financial condition which must precede the resumption that will be enduring, and therefore safe. To the development of these plans time is essential.

We cannot hope to regain a hard cash basis without a strain, more or less severe, upon the commerce of the country; and the business of statesmanship is to prepare the way and so to graduate the strain that its effects shall not be needlessly disastrous. This consideration is disregarded by those who demand that specie payments be at once proclaimed. They contemplate one of two methods, either of which would be fraught with evil: they would employ contraction of the currency as a means of restoring a healthy relation between coin and paper—forgetting that the process would entail wide-spread embarrassment and ruin; or they would give us specie payments by act of Congress, without reference to the ability of the Government and the banks to create and justify the public confidence which must accompany resumption if it is to be anything more than a delusion. The Treasury policy, under Mr. BOUTWELL's management, avoids both these blunders. It does not involve contraction, which Congress and the country have emphatically condemned; nor does it proceed on the theory that by mere legerdemain, the difficulties may be overcome. The entire course of the Administration is, indeed, a guarantee against precipitate action in favor of resumption, or even in devising its preliminaries.

For the moment, the public debt is a subject quite large enough to absorb all the spare financial energies of the Government. There can be no real relief until the public credit is improved; and the exertions of the Treasury have been wisely directed to this end. It has devoted itself to the reduction of the bonded debt with an energy and a success which justify faith in its sagacity and capacity. The debt is being reduced at a rate that has no parallel, and in a manner which strengthens the credit of the Government at home and abroad. When this work shall have reached a stage at which the funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest becomes feasible, the people will experience a marked reduction of taxation, and one of the most formidable obstacles to specie payments will be removed. The danger of a sudden return of bonds from Europe will be averted, while the confidence of the country in the integrity and efficiency of the Administration will greatly strengthen its ability to undertake resumption at the proper time. The firmness with which the Secretary continues to retain in the Treasury a substantial reserve of gold, without neglecting the periodical sales which enable him to supply the legitimate wants of the market, is another indication of the caution with which he moves, and of his appreciation of the responsibilities which resumption will entail.

It is evident, then, that the Administration, while earnestly desirous of promoting specie payments, does not intend to enter upon any rash experiment in obedience to those who clamor for immediate resumption. First, the funding of the debt, with largely-reduced taxation as one of its consequences; then specie payments. One purpose is a preliminary to the other. And we hope to see both accomplished before General GRANT ceases to be President. The wisdom of "making haste slowly" is apparent in both matters.

The funding process, however, admits of a beginning on a basis which will enable the friends of the Administration to resist that other pressure to which we have adverted—the pressure from the West in support of the demand for more currency. Ominous as this demand is to the more zealous resumptionists, we must admit that it possesses a certain reasonableness. Fact is in this instance at variance with theory. Judged by arbitrary standards, the volume of the currency may be said to be in excess of the *bonâ fide* wants of commerce. But, practically, the West and South suffer from a want of local circulation. In the South this deficiency is obvious, since that section has not shared the benefits of the national banking system. The West suffers from the same cause, though perhaps in a minor degree. The existence of this suffering was admitted by Congress when it entertained proposals to redistribute national bank circulation on a foundation that would have largely lessened the banking capital of the Atlantic States. The scheme of redistribution failed only because its supporters differed as to the extent to which Massachusetts and other of the older States should be depleted. The subject will unquestionably be revived in the approaching session. The East must therefore be prepared either to concede to the South and West a portion of its banking capital, or to reorganize the national system on the free banking basis as a means of enabling the West and South to obtain the facilities to which they are entitled.

As between a redistribution of the present amount of banking capital and the adoption of a free banking system with a national circulation enlarged to $400,000,000, we believe that the latter method of surmounting the difficulty is preferable. And the reorganization which it implies will enable the Administration to begin its work of funding the debt. Thus, let the banking system rest, as its measure of security, upon a new four per cent. bond, to be accepted by the present banks in exchange for their six per cents—the tax on their circulation and deposits being abrogated in consideration of the exchange. Now, assuming that the bank circulation under the more elastic system be increased to $350,000,000 or $400,000,000, and that the banks be required to deposit $500,000,000 of four per cent. bonds at the rate of seventy-five or eighty per cent. as security for the issue, a market to that extent will be at once provided; so enabling the Government to commence the funding of its debt in a manner inherently just, and at the same time calculated to strengthen the national credit abroad. The conversion would save nearly ten millions of taxation, and the whole operation would go far toward counteracting any prejudicial influence which might arise out of the increase of banking accommodation in a section of the country which suffers more frequently than others from financial folly and rashness.

Jefferson Davis at Home.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has settled down again on his native heath with as little notice as he received on his first landing from abroad. He has gained the last finishing touch to the realization of his old wish to be "let alone." He is as safe now as any mole from public prosecution or private molestation. The fact is all the more notable because occurring at the very time when the revolutionary leaders of Western Europe are finding new barriers to their rehabilitation, and are made to taste new miseries in almost every form. It is very evident that if DAVIS had revolted in such style against any other Government he would have met a worse fate than he now meets. This difference is a credit to our people and institutions—to our people, as showing that their feelings are in harmony with elevated Christian principle rather than with the low, revengeful instinct of the savage; to our institutions, as showing that they repose so broadly on moral foundations that they can stand without the stern penalties and intimidations which alone prop up the thrones of the Old World.

It is true that the impunity of DAVIS has come in a measure from the technical difficulty of convicting him in exact accordance with constitutional requirements. But allowing that cause its fullest measure, the credit still stands. The Government yielded to the technicalities with the most liberal spirit, cheerfully giving them their broadest scope and effect. And in like spirit the people acquiesced. No serious complaint was made. Among the masses of loyal men there was rather a positive satisfaction that the legal impediments existed, and had been made the most of, as stepping stones for the criminal to pass out of Court.

But it is not to be imagined that this laxity toward DAVIS betokens any reconcilement to the crime which he committed. It has not been forgotten, nor will it be, that this man did his worst to be the parricide of the country which had loaded him with honor and blessing—that, to this end, he consented to be the head and front of a confederated rebellion which waged fierce war—sending more than twelve hundred thousand strong men to bloody graves, and filling the land with the wails of widows and orphans. That pile of crime stands as it did,—undiminished, unmitigated, though its author is suffered to hide himself in obscurity. The more aggravated the offence, the more signal the clemency. We are ready to say with the King in "Hamlet," "Whereto serves mercy, but to confront the visage of offence?" Our treatment has been pure grace, perfect moderation, supreme magnanimity. Were anything wanting to its impressive force, it would be supplied by the fact that its subject has never once shown a single mark of penitence or of gratitude. This adds as much to our glory as it does to the shame of the culprit. In all its aspects it is a splendid example that we have given the world. Resistless, and yet moderate,—firm as adamant in the struggle, and yet open to every benign sentiment in the victory,—the example will long stand as the crowning proof of what self-government can do for a people.

The Indian Problem—General Hazen's Views.

The first of the elaborate views of Indian policy to be presented for Congressional information and guidance, next month, comes to us from General HAZEN. General HAZEN's reputation as an old Indian campaigner, and the very wide experience he has had in Indian management since the war, invest his opinions with unusual interest and importance. The way in which he coöperated with the "peace people," while in command at Fort Cobb, in anything practicable proposed by them, gives assurance that his view, though that of a soldier, is yet candid and impartial.

Toward the end of the Summer of 1868, General HAZEN was assigned to the charge of such Indians south of Kansas and east of New Mexico as were not properly under military jurisdiction, and yet not under charge of the Interior Department—the non-committal or semi-friendly tribes and bands. His experience in subsisting the Indians about Fort Cobb assured him that "the matter of food is so strong a power over the Indian that it ought, and eventually must, be controlled fully by the military commander on the spot, just as much as the troops." This is an opinion held, we believe, by all military men. It is another form of the familiar problem of controlling the enemy's supplies—since, when this is done, a victory is won as essentially as by a conflict in the field.

It is, however, in connection with the so-called reservation policy that General HAZEN's views are specially important. In this policy may be found the key of Indian management. It is quite evident, that with civilization spreading across the continent, we never can submit to the roaming and reckless habits hitherto permitted to the Indians. A broad zone of travel, including the railroads and the emigrant routes, must be made absolutely free from the incursions of the marauders; and the question is how to secure this? The only possible method would seem to be to rigidly confine Indians to certain specified localities, until by their good conduct or progress in civilization they can be allowed perfect freedom, no longer endangering our transcontinental commerce or impeding the growth of our frontier settlements.

Of course, the cry is immediately raised by theorists, sentimentalists and the impracticable class of philanthropists, that the Indian will be unjustly cramped and confined. To reach that conclusion, however, it is necessary to be profoundly ignorant of two things—first, of the numbers of the Indians, and next, of the size and locality of their proposed reservations. "The semi-civilized Indians," even as General HAZEN tells us, "hold more than ten times the amount of good lands they can ever cultivate or use in any way. It is time the subject of restricting their domain should be wisely considered before it becomes involved in unprincipled schemes for personal enrichment. A large portion of these people are ready for citizenship, and it is only from selfish reasons that they object to it."

General HAZEN declares that the experience of the last three years has confirmed him in the opinion he expressed in 1866—namely, that the reservation system is the "*only* solution of the Indian question." On that plan the Indian can be kept away from the rascally agents and traders whose only purpose in dealing with him is to swindle him as much as possible. He must be regarded as "a ward of the Government." He must be educated on the reservation, and punished if he goes away. It is encouraging to know that this system is now well under way. Its present defect is, however, in being voluntary for the Indian. He stays as long as he chooses on the reservation, and when he gets tired or uneasy, or longs for scalps and spoils, he is off on a raid. Perhaps it is a gain even to accustom him to reservation life, or confinement, for a short time. But it is evident that the present policy is somewhat too expensive and untrustworthy. What needs to be added, as General HAZEN suggests, is authority to those who have charge of reservations to chastise Indians who escape.

The severe terms in which General HAZEN speaks of the former Indian agents seem to be quite deserved. It is a pleasure to hear, on the other hand, from so high an authority, that "the action of the President in appointing Quakers as agents, and their presence already at their post of duty, demonstrate that the work will be carried on effectually and successfully." However, General HAZEN warns us that even their industry and practical ability will accomplish nothing permanent unless the Indians are brought upon reservations.

In fine, we may agree with General HAZEN that "no more theories or experiments are needed," but an honest administration of the benefits granted by Congress, and "honest industry in farming and teaching, with the wholesome example of Christian morality on the reservations." And all these, we may add, are now likely to be provided.

Our Civil Service—Its Radical Defect.

Few questions of domestic policy, at this time, present higher claims on the attention of the people and their representatives than that involved in the civil service reform advocated with such zeal and good judgment by Hon. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island. Congress should take up this subject in earnest at the coming session, and admit into its consideration some elements not embraced in the polemics of this or that party. It is a subject essentially too broad and permanent in its character, and too intimately connected with the general welfare to be narrowed down to party traditions or assumptions.

We only give expression to a well-proved proposition when we say that for many years our civil service has fallen far short of that measure of efficiency reached by it in the earlier days of the Republic. The result should and would have been quite the reverse of this were it not for certain vicious partisan doctrines which the indifference of the people has suffered to crystalize into a powerful but mischievous system. The present Administration has succeeded, to a large extent, in infusing a spirit of thoroughness and fidelity into the Government service. But the practical limitations and difficulties are so numerous and great as to make it impossible for any Chief Magistrate to effect a radical and lasting reformation.

It would be impossible to calculate, or even to state, the amount of injury and wrong endured by the people, more or less consciously, for the want of some adequate and uniform standard whereby to test the intellectual and moral fitness of aspirants for office. This want has not only impaired the efficiency of the civil branch of the Government itself, but is largely chargeable with introducing much that is disturbing and corrupting into our national politics. Since the test of fitness for office became a matter of fealty to party, availability, or the trick of catching votes, we find men anxious for place relying more on these things, and working immensely more for them, than on or for those solid qualities of intellect and suitableness indispensable to the discharge of public duty. So we have the people's business taken in hand, every little while, by a host of new men, fresh from the exalted latitudes of politics, who, so far as technical knowledge and appliable skill are concerned, have to begin learning the simplest rudiments of the duties devolved upon them. Thus vast and important national trusts relating to the internal economy of the Government and the every-day concerns of the citizen, are periodically subject to mismanagement, instability and damage almost every way.

See, for instance, the effect of placing the execution of our complicated Revenue laws in the hands of persons wholly unacquainted with the details of our revenue system and its administration. Such persons, from the moment of assuming office, are called upon, by the obligations of that office, to execute the law thoroughly and intelligently. But how can that be done where there is no adequate knowledge of its requirements? At best the new incumbent must pass a certain novitiate, during which the law does or does not execute itself. His efforts are uncertain, tentative, experimental, if he is discreet; if he is not, they may be worse, and result in confusion, error, and injury to the taxpayer, if not to the Government. At all events, in very few cases of this kind is the work taken up at once from the point at which the previous occupant of the place left it, and pushed vigorously forward. There is generally a period of lapse—an interval of doubtful, timorous administration—while the new man is feeling his way to that special knowledge and experience which alone make action bold, direct, effective. And thus one of the most vital interests of the country suffers and is set back by reason of the unfitness of many to whose care it is committed.

The argument so frequently used, that the new appointee will soon learn when once in place, has no real validity when urged against the principle that candidates should possess at least a fair share of preparation before offering themselves for official position. The people have no guarantee that, once the office is obtained, the effort necessary for the acquisition of the requisite knowledge will be made, or, if made, that it will be successful. There may be mental incapacity, inaptitude, or want of sufficient inciting motive. Besides, too many of the men who attain office under present methods regard their appointment as a reward for party services, and believe that thenceforth they are rather freed from than called unto earnest, exacting labor. They have a sort of conviction that the office is tributary to them, not they to the office. We see, then, how possible it is that duties may never be learned at all, or, at most, only superficially.

But granting that, in the course of six or twelve months, the new officer obtains a tolerable acquaintance with what his position requires of him, we still fail to see why the people should pay the cost of his tuition. And that is practically what the thing amounts to; for, while the novice is studying how to do his official work, he pockets the full emoluments of the position. So the public treasury is taxed for his education. This is an aspect of our civil service which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. It involves a very considerable expenditure of the people's money, which in reality is not necessary and might be avoided by adopting a right system in appointments. The civil offices, in nearly every country having an organized Government, are regarded as very desirable prizes; and wherever a standard of qualifications is prescribed for candidates for official employment, no difficulty is experienced in finding numbers of well-trained men ready, without a dollar's expense to the nation, to meet its highest requirements. The civil offices of our own Government are not less honorable or desirable than those of any other, or, perhaps, we should change the mood and say would be not less desirable, had we some sound and uniform principle in managing them. Nor should we lack men, well-disciplined, apt, high-minded, if it were established that the way to official occupation or preferment lay, altogether or chiefly, in the possession of these qualities.

A cause which needs little argument to commend it to public sympathy is in need of help. We refer to the Orphan Asylum of "St. Vincent de Paul," which is intended for the benefit of all bereaved and helpless children, without regard to distinctions of race or creed. For admission into this Asylum it is only necessary that the child should be poor and fatherless—the conditions which most actively excite our pity wherever they are found; last year a bazaar was held for the assistance of the institution, and upward of ten thousand dollars was realized by it. It is now intended to hold a similar bazaar, at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway, for the sum of $12,000 is still needed to clear off certain incumbrances, and insure the usefulness and success of the Asylum. There are plenty of good people always ready to assist a good object, and this is alike one of the best and the most urgent which can be brought to their notice. The children cannot help themselves, and it does not tend to increase "pauperism" to extend help to them. On the contrary, it saves from ruin hundreds of lives, and hands over to careful and tender guardians those who would otherwise be thrown upon the cold mercies of the streets. We may confidently plead for a generous support of the kind ladies who are arranging this Fancy Fair, and all who have even a trifle to give away will, we trust, make a ready response. It is the form of benevolence which it is a duty as well as a privilege to practice, for the great Master himself has solemnly declared that it is not His will that "any of these little ones should perish."

Everybody is always ready to abuse the whole Police force, from the Superintendent downward. A tremendous outcry is made over the least slip or mistake made by policemen, but the circumstances which tell in their *favor* are commonly huddled up in a corner, or left unrecorded altogether. Yet, only in the past week another poor fellow has been placed on his deathbed through injuries sustained in the discharge of his duty. Such cases happen oftener than the public suppose, for nowhere in the world are the Police called upon to deal with so many dangerous desperadoes as in New-York. The thieves and housebreakers here go heavily armed, and never hesitate a moment about killing a man if he happens to be in their way. The Police carry their lives in their hands. The officer above referred to—his name is ARNOUX—was patrolling his post on First-avenue when he was attacked by three ruffians. One of them, PETER CONNORS, struck him repeatedly over the head with a hatchet, and left him for dead. The poor fellow survived some little time, but died on Friday morning. He had been a member of the Police force for eighteen years, and leaves a wife and four children. The murderer and his companions were tried, and, says the report, "owing to their political influence," CONNORS escaped with the slight punishment of two and a half years, and sentence in the case of the others was "suspended." We all know what that signifies. The authorities ought not to allow policemen to go on duty in dangerous parts of the town except in couples. This regulation would save many a crime, and be a great additional protection to the public.

The Winter season is beginning, and people who happen to be popular in society will soon find their tables covered with invitations. Unfortunately, it is becoming more and more rare for a "party" of any kind to be treated as a private gathering. The odious custom of sending full particulars of the gathering to as many newspapers as will publish them is growing rapidly into favor. No doubt people who are really entitled to be described by the conventional titles of gentlewomen or gentlemen would scorn to invite a newspaper reporter to their houses, merely for the sake of parading their own names and those of their guests. But there are, nevertheless many persons who keep up good houses, and whose means enable them to collect a number of acquaintances together, who are ready to *pay*, if necessary, for having their "entertainments" puffed in the public journals. The reports thus made to order would be quite sufficient in themselves to shock any decent man or woman. An account was lately given, for example, of a "breakfast *a la mode*" (!) There was a full description of each lady's dress, and the host himself was touched off in the following happy manner: "He wore a very nobby double-breasted frock coat, a cunning little pink nodding in the button-hole of the left lappel. His hair was nicely brushed and parted in the centre, and his beautiful mustache was waxed in the most *recherché* French style." There are, of course, "journalists" who will write this sort of thing for a couple of dollars and a glass of champagne any day. But how did the "host" like being described as if he were a new description of monkey? If he is responsible for the vulgar rubbish which was intended to introduce him into society, he found a chronicler worthy of him and his entertainment.

One of the indirect misfortunes of such an event as the burning of the Milwaukee Theatre is the tendency which it has to disturb people's minds when they happen to be in a crowded building, and consequently to produce a panic. After reading the account of the Milwaukee disaster, most visitors to a theatre probably found themselves speculating on their chances of escape if a fire broke out. The truth, however, is that there is extremely little cause for such apprehensions. The instances are few, indeed, where a theatre has caught fire during the performances. It is safer then than at any other time, for there are always plenty of attendants about, and even if part of the scenery caught fire, it could easily be extinguished. The danger of an alarm of fire lies in the panic which it occasions, and this might be guarded against if people would only keep their seats. By joining in a flying crowd they only cut off all prospect of escape. *Sit still*—that is the best suggestion people can carry to the theatre with them. The spirit of it is equally applicable to most sudden exigencies which can overtake us.

If you want to shoot at anybody, take care that you do not single out a pretty woman. The hint is not new, but it derives force from a little affair which took place the other day. A young man named CONWAY fell in love with a woman who had been divorced from her husband. One day he went to her lodgings and asked her to marry him. She declined, whereupon he pulled out a pistol and fired at her. The tortures of disappointed love are not adequate to justify this behavior. Luckily the ball hit the ceiling, and not the lady. CONWAY was duly brought to trial. The jury were evidently much touched by the appearance of the prosecutor. She is described as "an extremely prepossessing young lady." They not only found the prisoner guilty in double quick time, but added: "We respectfully suggest the extreme penalty of the law." He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor. "Served him right" will perhaps be the verdict of the reader—but how about the verdict on Deputy Sheriff JACKSON, who murdered an old and defenceless man? Evidently justice is not blind. Judge or jury can see a pretty woman any day in the week. And yet we are told that the laws are unequal in their operation toward men and women. So they are, but it seems men seldom get the best of the arrangement.

In every country the melancholy record of wrecks during the year is swelled by the smaller class of coasting vessels, which are scarcely safe in fair weather, and go to pieces in the first squall they encounter. It is scarcely surprising that such craft are generally badly manned, although the fact increases their chances of "coming to grief." A small schooner left New-Jersey for Milford, Conn., a few days ago, with 128 tons of coal on board. The weather was rough, and by the time the schooner arrived at Charles Island the Captain thought he had had enough of it, and so he went ashore to spend "Thanksgiving," as he said. The mate was left in charge. Then the pilot followed the captain, the mate "turned in," and the mate's wife was left to look after the vessel. She proved to be the best sailor of them all, for she saw that the schooner was in danger, and helped to take in sail, and afterward worked at the pumps. We may perhaps suggest that it is not necessary to "interview" her for acting thus, nor to publish her portrait in the illustrated journals. The schooner went down, but the mate's wife and the mate—for in this case it would be base flattery to put the man first—managed to get to shore in a boat. The woman was very nearly killed once or twice, but like her prototype in the story of "Billy Taylor," her courage carried her through all difficulties. We hope the Captain enjoyed his holiday, and that the owners of the schooner are satisfied with his conduct.

The women's movement will, no doubt, undergo the law and experience of every other movement of opinion in the world, and have its divisions and diversities. It now shows itself in two parties, the members of one, the Ladies' Council, not being disposed to go so far as the others who insist on suffrage. The former may be styled the "Moderates" of the movement, and we suppose the others must be called the "Immoderates." The Moderates are to have their own special journal, the *Woman's World*, and as, of course, public opinion will take sides in this division, we shall always have a leaning to the Moderates. There may possibly be a third party; but for this we have not yet got a name ready. For the rest, we hope the ladies will avoid the rock and snare of masculine journalism and have no fierce conflicts with one another, for the amusement of the scoffers at "Hen Conventions."

AMUSEMENTS.

Promise of the Week.

A week of very brilliant performances commences with to-night. No opera will be given this evening, but the first representation of "William Tell," to-morrow, will atone for the privation. At Wallack's, to the satisfaction of the frequenters, "Home" and "A Regular Fix," will be maintained on the bills. The six final renderings of "Mary Warner" will take place at Booth's. The programme of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, embraces "London Assurance," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and, for the first time in five years, "Everybody's Friend." Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will be the principal actor in the two first-named pieces, while Miss TERESA SHERE, who recited some time ago at Steinway Hall, is to make her *début* as an actress in MASSINGER's work. In "Everybody's Friend," we are advised to look for a remarkable personation of *Major de Boots* by Mr. JAMES LEWIS. At the Grand Opera House to-night and to-morrow the Richings Troupe sing "The Bohemian Girl." The performances of "London" continue at the French Theatre. The Olympic gives "The Lost Will" and "The Lottery Ticket" instead of last week's pieces. At Wood's Museum Mr. F. L. ROBINSON acts by night, and the HOWSONS by day. Miss PAULINE HINDLEY remains at the Circus, and so do the Bedouin Arabs. At the Bowery Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD and his dogs are the principal attraction.

Mr. Haner's Concert.

Steinway Hall was completely filled by an audience composed principally of ladies, Saturday afternoon, when Mr. J. EDWARDS HANER gave an *après midi* concert. Mr. HANER, who is known as a popular pianist, executed quite brilliantly his own composition called "Scene Napolitaine," and with the coöperation of Mme. DE LUSSAN, soprano, Mr. GILBERT, baritone, Mr. W. R. JOHNSON, organist, and Mr. LOWENBERG, violinist, supplied a very pleasant entertainment.

CURRENT NOTES.

Wisconsin gives Governor FAIRCHILD 8,181 majority as appears from the official figures. This is nearly double his majority two years ago.

Hon. WILLIAM W. SNOW, elected to the Assembly from Otsego County, is dangerously ill.

The Board of Improvements of Cincinnati have reported against laying the Fisk concrete pavement in that city, "especially when no guarantee is given that it will last more than two years, and no provision is made for the refunding of any portion of the cost in case of failure."

Upon hearing a class of girls read in one of the public schools of Columbus, Ga., Rev. Dr. SEARS said that it surpassed anything he had heard in the North. Enunciation might be sharper, keener and clearer in the North, but there the soul and meaning of an author was more distinctly expressed and fully given.

The California grape crop this year is reported to be about one-fourth less in quantity than usual, but superior in quality, at least so far as wine-making is concerned.

Quebec has refused to pay the sum imposed by the Legislature for common school education in the city, and the Government has instituted a suit to compel the city to comply with the terms of the law.

Some of the Illinois papers are sharply disputing concerning the propriety of the selection of Ex-Secretary BROWNING to preside over the Constitutional Convention of that State.

A native of Moscow, now traveling in the South, says that it is not difficult to acquire a knowledge of the Russian language, and expresses his surprise that although he has been in this country for six months, he has never been asked to show his passport a "single time."

The majority for Judge AUSTIN, the Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is growing. The St. Paul *Pioneer* now concedes him 1,187, and further returns may increase these figures.

A Louisville paper reports the recent marriage of two ancient widowers to wives much younger than they, and adds that their first wives are said to have recently starved to death.

A Montana paper calls for the organization of a company of volunteers who shall have a bounty for all Indians they kill, and also have all horses and valuables captured; but it expresses a doubt if Governor ASHLEY will listen to its wise demands, "through fear of the philanthropists in the Eastern States."

The Utica *Herald* tells the following story: "Two maiden sisters, POLLY and SALLY REED, aged 85 and 83, who have lived alone in scanty circumstances in Brookfield, Madison County, were found by a neighbor on the morning of the 12th inst., POLLY dead on the floor, and SALLY lying on the bed in a helpless condition. The latter died on Saturday. They were both terribly mutilated about the head and face. They had often before had frequent quarrels on the most trivial provocations. The weapons used were a pair of tongs and a stick of wood. No inquest was held."

The Statistical Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters state the total production of cotton for 1868-9 to have been 2,366,467 bales. The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier's* estimate, published on the 14th of September, made the production 2,358,369—only 8,098 bales less than the actual result.

The English brig *Rona*, Captain W. H. HAYES, bound from Huaheine, Society Islands, for San Francisco, foundered at sea on the 2d of May. The crew, eighteen in number, took to the boat, and landed at Rierson's Island the next day. On getting ashore they cheered loudly, to the great astonishment of about 250 natives, who had come down to have a look at the *papalangi*, or white men. The mothers held their little naked papooses to touch noses with the pale faces, to seal the bond of friendship. It was soon discovered that this was the mode among them of making the stranger a member of their household, and that he who smelt the nose of an infant child was expected to go to its mother's house and partake of food, by which the bond of family friendship was sealed.

Citizens of the New-Orleans intend to press strongly upon Congress the advisability of establishing a navy yard at that city. They say that there is a large area of property already owned by the Government, and extensive and substantial wharves, buildings, hospitals, workshops and which can be cheaplyadapted to the use of a naval station, and which have been for years of no sort of utility.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that Mr. CALHOUN was ahead of his time, and that if the flag of State rights has gone down the South must upraise it when it can; but in the meantime it must seek steadily, wisely, energetically to gather that material strength of which political power is the logical sequence.

A Michigan paper suggests to the Regents of the State University that they have twice failed in their efforts to secure a President of the institution, and that it would be well for them to look about, not for one who shall come on the strength of a life-reputation, which has left him an imbecile, fit for no active service, but for a man of brains and culture, who has yet a reputation to make, and the ambition and ability to do it.

Mr. JAMES B. SICKLES, for thirty years a leading citizen of St. Louis, died on Wednesday. He was a native of Nyack, Rockland County. The *Democrat* says that having been successful in amassing wealth he never forgot sympathy for those struggling forward to position, and when victimized by misplaced confidence he bore his losses with a philosophic spirit without being soured toward new candidates for his good services.

By the proclamation of the Governor the people of this State were exhorted to abstain on Thursday from their usual labors, and in their places of worship and in their homes to utter, with one voice, thanks to God for the blessings we enjoy. In Poughkeepsie, on the morning of that day, a servant suffering from an attack of scarlet fever, was thrust into the street by her employer.

One hundred and ten years ago, an advertisement in a newspaper informed citizens of Philadelphia that they could go to New-York by the Philadelphia Stage Wagon and New-York Stage boat, which "performed their Stages twice a Week." The advertisement read: "JOHN BUTLER, with his wagon, sets out on Mondays from his House, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry-alley, and drives the same day to Trenton Ferry, when FRANCIS HOLMAN meets him, and proceeds on Tuesday to Brunswick, and the passengers and goods being shifted into the wagon of ISAAC FITZRANDOLPH, he takes them to the New Blazing Star to JACOB FITZRANDOLPH's the same day, where RUBIN FITZRANDOLPH, with a boat well suited, will receive them and take them to New-York that night." And the traveler was assured that he would be taken back to Philadelphia "with the same expedition as above."

OBITUARY.

Eugene Forcade.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 8.

M. EUGENE FORCADE, whose death on Saturday evening, Nov. 6, is announced to-day, though a comparatively young man, (he was only 49,) may fairly be called one of the oldest journalists in Europe. He established in Marseilles, his native town, one of the best known of French provincial newspapers, the *Semaphore*, when he was not more than 17 years of age, and continued to edit it for three years, (from 1837 to 1840,) attending at the same time to his duties as clerk in a bank. His reputation had preceded him to Paris, and he was at once invited to join the corps of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. His connection with that journal only terminated about a year since, when his mental powers broke down under the weight of work which he imposed upon them. The fortnightly review of politics which M. FORCADE contributed to the *Revue* was something unique in journalism, and for comprehensiveness, terseness, and brilliancy it has never been surpassed. The luminous compendium of contemporary events which on the 1st and 15th of every month was wont to appear with his signature was the first part of the *Revue* which every reader turned to, and its perusal was always a treat. He wrote with great moderation of language, but with terrible force of sarcasm occasionally, against the Imperial system, and once or twice got his chief into trouble. To the journal whose fame he did so much to increase his death is an irreparable loss, and the small band of moderate Liberals who still write in French newspapers will mourn one of the most able and esteemed of their colleagues.

RAWLINS.

General Eli S. Parker's Eulogy, Pronounced before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

General ELI S. PARKER, by invitation, delivered a eulogy on the late General J. A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War, at the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Louisville. Alluding to the promptness with which the North sprang to arms at the assault on Fort Sumter, he said:

The infant Northwest, knowing its interests, sent forth its representatives to battle for her rights, and to sustain the great cause of humanity. From the extreme northwest of Illinois, near the banks of the "Father of Waters," came forth two men, who, under Providence, were destined to add undying lustre to their country's fame among the nations of the earth. They were both comparatively obscure men, with but little national or local reputation. The one was educated to arms, and, to some extent, had distinguished himself in the Mexican war. The other, by his own indomitable will, had obtained but an imperfect common school education, and a profession, and, like the immortal LINCOLN, was of the laboring classes. These two men from the obscure regions of the Northwest united their fortunes in the war, so far as military rule would permit a superior and subordinate to do. The persistency and success of the one in the field, and his fidelity to the great cause of human freedom, made him the first among the military men of the age, and won for him the homage and gratitude of all lovers of order and constitutional liberty, and eventually elevated him to the same position once occupied by the Father of his Country. His history is still in the womb of the future. The results of his labors as an actor in the great drama of the world's affairs, time alone will develop, and the future historian will correctly note.

But it is of the lesser man I now speak. He was born in obscurity and of poor parents. His education was very limited, as the aid of his labors was necessary to maintain his father's large family. The charcoal made by himself, father and brothers he was in the habit of taking to Galena to sell. A mere lad then, the native diamond of talent within was occasionally seen to sparkle in the debating clubs held in the district schoolhouses of the neighborhood. Two terms at an academic institution near his father's house, completed his school education. He then pursued the study of law in the City of Galena, and accustomed himself to public speaking by participating in the discussions attending the municipal elections of the city by making Democratic speeches. His attention to his studies, his devotion to his profession, and his uncompromising integrity won for him friends and clients. He was not of the most brilliant of the bar, but a safe counselor, and distinguished for soundness of judgment, great industry in the investigation of causes, and a good advocate. He was fast working into a lucrative practice, and was already acknowledged as the Democratic standard-bearer of his section of the State, when the dark days of 1861 obscured our political horizon. Then it was that he fought party fealty, and the prejudices and bitterness engendered by partisan controversies. He remembered only his country. He saw, as he believed, her Constitution assailed, her unity attacked, and her beloved flag insulted, and trampled in the dust. He announced his resolve to stand by the flag of his country, and appealed to the God of Battles to decide for the right. He had been educated as a Democrat, and believed in a government of the people. His democracy taught him that a majority, constitutionally expressed, should rule, and as a logical sequence that the South should have honorably acquiesced in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He imbibed these principles from the teachings of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. His clear vision saw in the mad attempt of dissolution then inaugurated, that the government of the people was to be superseded by a government of the few. If successful, he saw that the mass of the people, of whom he was himself an humble member, would be anatomized into living machines as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The comprehension of the great truth promulgated by the American Declaration of Independence, and his conviction of their justice, forbade the idea of making one portion of humanity subservient to the other. He was willing to sacrifice life to maintain the sacred charter of American liberty, established by the blood of the revolutionary fathers. To him there was no longer any North or South, East or West. It was his country in danger, and in it everything else—family ties, party rule, State rights—all was forgot. He went to the field of blood, but not professionally a soldier. * * * "The plumed troop and the big wars, that make ambition—virtue; * * * the neighing steed and the shrill trumps, the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife; * * * the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," with all its ghastly carnage and heartrending spectacles, had no charm for him. But he did not shrink from it. He entered the service from a profound sense of duty to his country and his God. His knowledge of the cause of the war, his acquaintance with men, made him a valuable aid to the General Commanding. From the battle of Belmont to the final surrender of the opposing forces at Appomattox, he did not miss a battle in which his chief participated. He was a most valuable executive officer. Though not educated to arms, his knowledge of legal forms and the law made him an almost indispensable aid to his chief. In his counsels he certainly kept the main end in view, viz.: the suppression of the rebellion and reëstablishment of one flag and Constitution, and one Government over our common country. He discarded collateral and new issues, and turned neither to the right or left in the discharge of what he deemed a sacred duty. Having entered the military service, he was subordinate and obedient to all orders emanating from superior authority. So far as it became him to do, he exacted the same subordination and obedience from the men and officers around him. He was just to the last degree. Being of the people, and educated to believe in the practical doctrines of equality, he had no horror or fear of caste. To him there was one law of equal and exact justice for the high and low. He was no believer in hereditary aristocracy. His sole faith was in the distinctions created by true men. He was eminently the friend of every soldier and officer of the army. He excused their shortcomings, and palliated their supposed offences. No enlisted man ever received injustice at his hands, and no officer ever applied to him for counsel, aid or advice without receiving it. He was consequently beloved as a near and dear friend by all who knew him. Those who knew him best loved him most. His mind was methodical and reasoning, and, as is generally true in upright and true natures, his conclusions were equally just and correct. He was a

"Friend to truth! of soul sincere;
In action faithful, in honor clear."

His first commission in the volunteer force was that of Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, rising gradually, by the force of his merit, to that of Brevet Major-General of Volunteers. Upon the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General he was made chief of staff to the General of the army when that grade was created. Upon the elevation of the General to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he received the portfolio of the Secretary of War. To recur a moment to the exciting political campaign of 1860, when the old Democratic organization became shattered by its internal fires, our beloved comrade then attached himself to the wing which was led by the lamented DOUGLAS, electoral candidate for the District of Illinois. But few of the wing party ever entertained the belief that the threat of secession, so openly made, would ever be attempted if the candidate of the Republican Party succeeded. Little sympathy or coöperative action, however, existed between the Northern and Southern Democracy, further than the common attempt to defeat the great opposing candidate. The best and most experienced statesmen and publicists of the North, almost to a man, scouted the idea that so insane a threat would be so sincerely entertained.

But it was no idle word. The blow was struck and the die was cast. In the North, Republicanism denounced as Abolitionism, was charged with bringing on the war. But who struck the actual blow? Who stretched forth his fratricidal hand to drag down and trample in the dust the Star Spangled flag which was the emblem of freedom, and the hope of the oppressed of every land? Who was the Judas that betrayed his country which had rocked his infancy in the cradle of liberty, and raised and nourished him in the sunlight of his most expansive freedom? I pause for answer. Methinks I hear a still, small voice, scarcely audible and less heeded, floating over the disturbed elements, saying, "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors; you had no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I have the solemn ones—to protect, preserve and defend it. If the Almighty ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of the great tribunal of the American people." The great leader of the Northern Democracy was slow to speak. But the masses of all parties were moving, and among them our lamented and beloved brother in arms. His electric eloquence and burning words called out many a man to arms in defence of his insulted country. Think ye not, comrades, that if "Freedom shrieked when KOSCIUSCO fell," that the angels of Heaven did not weep when Freedom herself was assailed by fratricidal and bloody hands? Aye, the nations of the earth stood aghast, trembling witnesses of the terrific contest our age had inaugurated, and shrunk away distrusting nature. Good men everywhere prayed loud and long that constitutional liberty, religious freedom, and equality of rights might prevail. The real prize contended for was liberty or slavery. The end came and slavery lost. The struggle was long, bloody and bitter, but the end gained justified the means used. It cannot be said that our noble brother in arms distinguished himself as a soldier, inasmuch as his every duty was altogether executive. He never had personal command of troops, but was ever the true and trusty confidential adviser of the commander of the armies. That he was susceptible of the highest military duties will not admit of discussion.

The war ended, the great contending armies were disbanded, and the breaches caused by the shock of arms required to be healed. One section needed what was termed reconstruction, the execution of which was placed by Congress mostly in the hands of the General of the Army. In this difficult task he was ably assisted by the talent and legal acumen of his Chief of Staff. The most complicated and conflicting questions were presented almost daily, and, though for a long time in most feeble health, his anxiety and watchfulness to see the whole country once more united and prosperous, prevented him taking time to recruit his shattered frame. He was eminently a patriot. He loved his whole country. He entertained no enmity against any part of it. He had once believed that inherited slavery was a necessary evil. Its existence was sustained by the highest tribunal of the land. By the arbitrament of arms it lived no longer. The voice of God and the will of the sovereign people had dissipated the sophistries of the courts, and at last the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence were vindicated, and he who was lately in bondage could now raise his unfettered hands toward high heaven and thank his Maker that he too was a freeman. Yet there was much to be done before the broad ægis of the law could be made to overshadow all alike. To accomplish this end, and again settle the country in a lasting peace, with every interest harmonized, was the great study and labor of General RAWLINS. He daily advised with his chief, and took his orders upon all matters requiring his attention and action. He carried the same views and principles with him into the Cabinet. He believed in maintaining, by legislation, the results of the war. A wonderful change and advance had been made in the progress of civilization. Millions of human beings recently enslaved had become free, and their newly acquired rights demanded many guarantees by legislation. This RAWLINS was willing to give them to the fullest extent. He did not believe in a temporizing policy, and in doing things by halves. If he was a friend he was a friend indeed; and many there are among his comrades in arms, and others, who are willing, living witnesses of the fact. In the early Summer of 1867 he visited his native country, and before those who had known him from infancy, and among his boyhood acquaintances, all now grown to manhood, he, face to face with them, reviewed the causes of the war and its results, which, under Providence, was after all to become one of the greatest blessings to the whole human race; and then in his straight, clear and forcible manner elucidated and eliminated the lessons of the war taught us as individuals and as a nation. In 1868, during the Presidential campaign, he again visited his native town and county, and again, in a well-digested and prepared speech, did he impress his old friends with his views of their duty to themselves and their country. He now regarded the question of the capacity of the people to govern themselves as no longer a doubtful one, and that monarchical croakers might safely hang their doubtful harps upon the willow, and mourn the sure progress and spread of republican principles. The isothermal line of liberty was no longer to be regarded as a mere belt reaching from ocean to ocean, but was to become a republic embracing a continent. The leaven of republican liberty was already working in the New Dominion on the north, and the Mexican Republic on the south was rapidly assimilating its traditions of liberty to ours, and the index of destiny seemed already to indicate that the beautiful gems of the greater and lesser Antilles would soon fall into the queenly lap of America. This General RAWLINS believed, and declared to his neighbors and the country. What he preached he carried into every day practice. Hence, when he was admitted to a voice in the Cabinet, he was always to be found on the side of right against wrong, freedom against oppression. He was so progressive in his ideas that he chafed and fretted as the untamed steed whenever, in his attempts to befriend a people struggling for liberty, he found himself fettered by the vague generalities of international law. He claimed that, as a republican Government, a model Republic, it was our duty to insert such laws in the international code, at least for ourselves, as were in accord with our free institutions; that it was base in us to yield implicit obedience to laws enacted by Governments founded on principles antagonistic to our own; and that, moreover, did conflicts arise by reason of our course, we were strong enough to maintain them; and that God would decide for the right. He was no sycophant to those in power—no respecter of those boasting of a long line of ancestry, no stickler for blood, except the blood of honesty—and was in favor of no Government except a Government by the people, where the lowest, poorest and humblest individual had the same voice and weight in the affairs of the nation as the highest, wealthiest and proudest of the land. He was, in the largest sense of the term, a Democrat in all his instincts, not as *now* understood, but a Republican-Democrat, which constitutes the only true Democracy in the whole world. The pomp and glitter of wealth never dazzled his clear, eagle vision as he searched for the talisman which would bring the largest happiness to the greatest number. He never seemed to have a thought for self, but was ever intent upon plans to benefit his fellow-men, whether high or low, black or white. Hence he took the liveliest interest in the struggle of the people everywhere for popular liberty and erpublican institutions. The idiosyncracy of his mind had but one prayer for the oppressed among all nations, and that was that God in His wisdom might relieve their burdens and give them the largest liberty consistent with the interest and welfare of all human kind. He was too direct in his speech ever to be a flatterer, nor was he at all susceptible to that subtle weapon of the politician and demagogue. His integrity of purpose in the advocacy of any question, whether of public or private character, was unimpeachable, and, therefore, whether he was right or wrong, his opinions commanded respectful attention. Jealousy was utterly foreign to his character, hence he rejoiced whenever success crowned the right, no matter by whom achieved.

In the prime of manhood, as his name and character were just becoming known to the general public, and just when he hoped, from the high position he had attained, to press, for humanity's good, his convictions of political expediency, General RAWLINS was laid low by disease contracted while a soldier in the service of his country. In the bleak days of October, 1863, while passing around from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, whither General GRANT had been ordered, he took cold, from which he never recovered. Though at times suffering severely from it, he never left his post of duty at the side of his beloved chief. It is true he hoped that with the close of the war, he would be enabled to devote ample time to the restoration of his health. Of a strong physical frame, and always a stranger to sickness, he made light of the fell disease which fastened itself upon him. The close of the war imposed new responsibilities and duties upon his chief and most cherished friend and fellow-soldier. The new order of things was not less difficult of management than those of the field, and General RAWLINS still felt it his duty, and perhaps, his right, to continue his aid and counsels until perfect peace and order were restored to a distracted country. A good captain never deserts a sinking ship; but if a captain has safely weathered a desolating hurricane, he takes pride in guiding his vessel into a safe harbor. Thus General RAWLINS, finding so much imposed upon his commander, felt it his duty, as his first mate, to stand by him until permanent peace had found a resting place upon every foot of our country. Though every day and week and month found him worse and weaker, he never abandoned his post of duty as Chief of Staff or as a Cabinet Minister. His mind, ever vigorous, never for one moment lost its strength to the day of his death. I repeat again, that his every thought was for his country's good, and all who knew him will cheerfully testify with me that he never seemed more inspired or eloquent than when, with burning words, he portrayed the future glory and destiny of this country. His eagle eye and face, illumined with glowing enthusiasm, was wont to animate and transport his hearers into the same belief. He was ever earnest in whatever he undertook, as all his comrades in the field will aver, and as his late colleagues in the Cabinet will attest. Many rejoiced when a seat in the executive councils was given him because they believed that his indomitable will, his force of intellect, his earnestness in putting forward his convictions, would have their proper influence with his co-laborers upon the great measures pending before them, and upon which the public mind is ill at ease. He himself stated that at the last Cabinet meeting he ever attended he made a labored effort to secure a certain recognition by our Government of the struggling Cubans, and feared that in his enfeebled condition he had over-exerted himself—which, alas! was too true, for from that excitement his disease redoubled its violence, and his frame, already exhausted, was too weak longer to resist, and on the 6th of September, 1869, at 4:12 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the 38th year of his age, he quietly and peaceably resigned his noble spirit to the God who gave it. But to the last his words evinced that his thoughts were intent upon his country's good, and upon the success of republican principles everywhere. The nation knew not the value of the rough diamond it possessed until it had passed beyond its reach. He had ever wished to die doing his duty, and his wish was gratified; and, if his spirit still takes cognizance of the concerns of this earth and his country's welfare, it is with a clearer view of the wise purposes of God in the conduct of human affairs, and that whatever is done is for the best.

In the death of General RAWLINS the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has lost its dearest and best friend. He was identified with the members of the Society in the past before it was organized as an army under its name. He loved the Army of the Tennessee as a parent loves its child. He gloried in its achievements, and always boasted of its progress. He was with its infancy, and grew up with its growth. He shared with it the doubtful fortunes of Belmont, rejoiced at its positive triumphs at Donelson and Shiloh, and participated in its southward progress along both banks of the Mississippi until the Gibraltar of the South had yielded up the ghost. Again, he watched it as it assaulted Lookout Mountain and scaled the heights of Mission Ridge, and he went with it in spirit as from thence it drove the enemy from mountain peak to mountain peak, until its victorious banners were planted in the heart of Atlanta. He never ceased to look after it with longing eyes as it turned eastward from Atlanta, and, with other armies, made its famous march to the sea. From Savannah it turned northward and homeward. The days of the rebellion were numbered, but the end was not yet. [illegible] our deceased brother [illegible] the [illegible] sound of the familiar slogan of the [illegible] Army of the Tennessee. The war ended, and peace once more re[illegible] her sway. You, gentlemen, did not wish to [illegible] "The Society of the Army of the Tennessee." At your first meeting and permanent organization in Cincinnati you elected General JOHN A. RAWLINS your President. You have reëlected him your chief from year to year, and now his chair is vacant. He died as the executive head of this association. His chair you have dressed in black as a reminder to us all that we must sooner or later tread in his footsteps to that

"Undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns."

It was always one of his greatest griefs that his health would not permit him to be present with you at these reunions. He loved you all, and his spirit was always present with you upon every recurrence of these interesting occasions. But now we miss him, and as a brother officer, a comrade in arms, and true friend to this Society,

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

It was one of the happiest consolations of his last moments that his co-laborers in his civic and military duties communicated to him expressions of their love and sympathy. His susceptible and grateful heart thanked them for their kind remembrance of him. He could do no more. He had sat in the councils of the nation for the last time. He left expressions of his good will for all his associates. To General SHERIDAN's message of his love and that of his fellow officers, he returned his thanks and love. It was not possible nor practicable for the family or relatives of General RAWLINS to be present with him in his last illness. Yet his bedside was visited, and the soothing influence of woman's presence given in the person of Mrs. General SHERMAN. She came unto him as a ministering angel—as a sunbeam her visit illumined the dark chamber of death, and as she left, her angelic influence remained to soothe and strengthen the dying man as he descended into the "valley of the shadow of death." He is gone from us. No more will his cheerful welcome greet us. No more will the sound of martial strife fire his blood with enthusiasm. His voice is forever hushed. He sleeps his last dreamless sleep. It only remains for us to drop a friendly tear upon his grave—to bid the brave soldier, true patriot, and generous-hearted statesman a long, last affectionate farewell, and to express the hope that the example and lesson of his life may not be lost by his surviving compatriots, but that each may

"So live that when the summons comes to join
The immortal caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

DELAWARE WHIPPING DAY.

A List of the Men Publicly Flogged.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Nov. 20.—Five men, named EDWARD SMITH, ANDREW CHAMBERS, GEORGE JACKSON, JAMES GORDON and JOSEPH DARMS, were publicly flogged in the jail yard, at this place, to-day.

The following is a list of persons flogged, together with a specification of the crimes for which they were convicted, and the full sentence in each case: EDWARD SMITH, a colored man, for committing a scandalous assault upon a child, was placed in the pillory for one hour, and then whipped with thirty lashes on the bare back until the blood ran. Beside this punishment he has yet to pay a fine of $500 and suffer an imprisonment of ten years.

ANDREW CHAMBERS, convicted of stealing money from an employe of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was whipped with twenty lashes upon his back, and then placed in jail to serve an imprisonment of one year, and pay restitution money and costs. The sum stolen was eight or nine dollars.

GEORGE W. JACKSON, a negro, found guilty of stealing 600 pounds of rags from JESSUP & MOORE, was flogged with twenty lashes, which drew blood. The rest of his sentence is that he shall be imprisoned six months, pay restitution money, costs of prosecution, and wear a convict's dress in public six months after his release.

JAMES GORDON, a negro, was whipped with twenty lashes, well laid on, for having stolen a pair of shoes worth about four dollars. Besides this, he will be imprisoned for six months and compelled to wear a convict's dress in public for six months after his discharge.

A black man named JOSEPH DARMS was whipped with twenty lashes upon his bare back, drawing the blood, for having stolen a cow. He will also have to pay $150 restitution money, the costs of the prosecution, suffer imprisonment for one year, and wear a convict's dress for six months after his release.

Body Snatchers Caught in Ohio.

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, Nov. 20.

By a letter received from Painesville, yesterday, we learn that on Thursday night the grave of Mrs. CARPENTER was desecrated by some body snatchers from Cleveland. The circumstances attendant on the death of Mrs. CARPENTER were so sad and terrible that it seemed as though no other sorrow could have been added to the misery of the doubly orphaned children. On the morning of the 5th inst., aboard of the barge *Naomi*, aground on the beach at Manistee, during a fearful gale that sent wave after wave over the doomed ship lying at the mercy of the elements, Mrs. CARPENTER died seated in the lap of her noble husband. He never spoke after he saw that the light had forever gone from her eyes, and soon his spirit followed hers. Her remains were washed ashore and taken to Painesville for burial, those of Captain CARPENTER never having been found. On Wednesday she was buried, people from far and near vieing with each other in their kindly-meant efforts to honor all that was left of the Captain and Mrs. CARPENTER. On Thursday night—upon Thanksgiving Day—the grave was robbed, doubtless with the intent of consigning the body to the dissecting room and stripping the ornaments from the costly coffin. It is a slight consolation that the rascals engaged in this horrid work are in jail.

Newsboys' Sunday Meetings.

The large and increasing attendance of "street boys" at the Sunday evening meetings held at their lodging houses is gratifying to all who take an interest in the homeless youths of this City. An impression prevails that these boys have a disposition to ridicule everything which smacks of religion; and yet the audience last night at the Phelps Lodge was as orderly and attentive as that which assembles in any of our churches. The exercises were conducted by Mr. HOWARD POTTER, Vice-President of the Children's Aid Society, who has taken a great interest in these poor boys, and has kindly undertaken to conduct their meetings every alternate Sunday. If more of our prominent citizens took the same interest in these boys, fewer of them would swell the ranks of our criminal class.

Romantic at Seventy.

A man and wife, bearing the surname of KOCH, attempted, yesterday, to commit simultaneous suicides, at the foot of Fourth-street, in Hoboken. The parties were advanced in years beyond the prescribed three score and ten, and had grown tired of life. Yet while both wished to die, neither was willing that they should be separated. The only alternative in this dilemma was a simultaneous death. To secure this, the affectionate couple sought the foot of Fourth-street, and having found it, plunged, arm in arm, into the water. Luckily they were espied by a stranger near by and rescued. They were removed to the Station House and committed for examination.

Spiritualist Conference.

A few of the faithful and some strangers were found with curiosity enough to lead them to attend what is called a "Spiritualist Conference," held in the hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, yesterday afternoon. The first part of the session it was intended to devote to the relation of spiritual experiences by individuals, but as no one seemed to have any it was occupied by an animated discussion as to Miss TACKABERRY's claims on people's credulity in her *rôle* of a spiritual medium. A gentleman said he had prepared a test in the shape of a sort of gag made of gutta percha, which was to be placed in the lady's mouth, but the sapient managers of the exhibitions, while challenging tests of any kind that did no personal injury, refused to allow the test to be applied, or rather kept putting the day off with specious promises. He was convinced no medium would try his gag.

The individual who had played the part of "leading gentleman" in the Tackaberry farce then retorted with considerable force and coarseness, and bravely accusing the skeptical gentleman who had preceded him of falsehood, &c., courageously refused him a chance of reply. He was going to fight out spiritualism, if it took six months.

The Chairman then read a communication he had received from a woman who had died a year ago, in which she said that after she had ceased to breathe she heard people say that she was dead, and tried to contradict them, but found she could not make them hear. Thought she was going to a great distance; did not want to come back to her old body; she was very happy. The Chairman then advised people not to go to the "dark closet" manifestation, unless they had full confidence in the medium and manager.

A GENTLEMAN—Suppose you don't know them?

CHAIRMAN—Then keep out of it.

The question for discussion was then announced to be, "What are the Relations of Spiritualism to Popular Religion?"

A Mr. HEBBINS said the subject had excited attention, and so he would read portions of a lecture he had delivered in 1864. He read selections on every topic, except the one under discussion, from printed copy. "Christianity is a tertiary myth: spiritualism is not a myth at all, but is founded on the immortality of the soul of man."

Another gentleman made quite a speech, walking to and fro on the platform. He talked about the Mosaic era and golden links, &c. Said that spiritualism differed from the various religions in being newer. Doctrines of vicarious atonement and total depravity must be swept away and Penitentiaries abolished. One or two others discussed the subject in about the same veiw, and the chairman read a prepared essay on the subject before the meeting adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The Wedekind Extortion Case—Assaults and Affrays—Larcenies and Minor Offences—Coroners' Cases.

The case of Dr. AUGUST WEDEKIND, accused of having extorted money from Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLER, of No. 185 Clinton-street, was continued yesterday before Justice HOGAN. Coroner KEENAN was present at the request of the Magistrate. Judge HOGAN informed counsel in the case that he had requested Coroner KEENAN to consult with Dr. HARRIS, of the Board of Health, and arrange with him for the removal of the remains of complainant's husband to this county for the purpose of a thorough investigation. The Magistrate considered it absolutely necessary that the manner of Mr. GALLER's death be positively decided before any formal examination was had in the present case.

Counsel for the prisoner made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the papers as they stood, there being not sufficient evidence presented to warrant his further detention. The motion was denied by the Magistrate, who differed with counsel as regards the evidence presented. He considered that the conduct of the complainant in the case evinced a desire on her part to have the matter cleared up, and although she had perhaps acted foolishly in paying the money, yet it would appear that she did so for the purpose of having him arrested. The prisoner had already preferred a charge before the Coroners, accusing Mrs. GALLER of poisoning her husband, as a means of defence. His statement was first to be sifted and examined into before any motion to dismiss could possibly be entertained.

Counsel for the complainant fully acquiesced in the remarks of the Magistrate, and trusted that his client would have the benefit of an investigation before the Coroner, whose report would greatly simplify the subsequent proceedings. Mrs. GALLER and her physician were very anxious that the cause of Mr. GALLER's death be investigated.

The prisoner's counsel made another effort to secure bail for his client, which proved abortive, and the Magistrate adjourned the case until Tuesday, to await the report of Coroner KEENAN.

JOHN BLONDEAU assaulted FRANCES FITZPATRICK, in Mulberry-street, on Saturday night, and stabbed her in the breast. BLONDEAU was arrested, and Justice HOGAN held him for trial, sending the complainant to the House of Detention.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN struck JOHN COWAN, of No. 8 Doyer-street, with a tumbler, while quarreling in the Fourth Ward. He was arrested and held for trial by Justice HOGAN.

GEO. CLARK, a boatman, was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, on a charge of committing a burglary in EDWARD HENRY's liquor store, at No. 472 Pearl-street, on Tuesday night. He had been found in possession of a pocketbook stolen from the store, so was fully committed for trial.

JAMES REYNOLDS, an employe of Messrs. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY and GRAHAM, at No. 41 Broadway, caused the arrest of JOHN MCGUINNESS on Saturday, on the charge of stealing two pistols valued at $24. As the prisoner had been found in possession of the property. Judge HOGAN held him for trial.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 634 Eighth-avenue, over the remains of CLARA L. KINTHEL, aged 5 years, who met her death through scalds accidentally sustained on Saturday morning by falling into a pan of boiling water which had been carelessly left on the floor.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 77 Henry-street, over the remains of Mrs. ANN O'CONNOR, aged 92, who had died suddenly. Death was ascertained to have resulted from natural causes. The same Coroner also held an inquest at Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, over the body of WILLIAM RILEY, aged 70, whose death was also a natural one, he having been unwell for some time.

GUSTAVE RUBIN, aged 14, of No. 86 Forsyth-street, presented an order from FRED. B. PERKINS, of No. 4 Bond-street, to HENRY S. ALLEN, of No. 52 Greene-street, for a copy of the *History of the Crusades*. As the order was a bogus one GUSTAVE was arrested, and, on being arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, he was remanded for trial.

JEREMIAH COFFEE, aged 28, residing in Laurens-street, fell on the sidewalk near his residence on Saturday night, while intoxicated, and sustained severe injuries. He was properly cared for, and locked up by the Police.

JOSEPH WALSH, of No. 210 West Nineteenth-street, was assaulted on Saturday night at an early hour, by EMMA MORRIS, an abandoned woman, who pushed him down the basement steps of No. 78 Grand-street, when WALSH sustained severe injuries. EMMA was arrested, and fully committed yesterday by Justice LEDWITH.

RICHARD BERTHELON, of No. 171 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., leaped from the platform of a Second-avenue car, in Pearl-street, near Dover, and sustained a fracture of an ankle. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

At an early hour yesterday morning GEORGE CLARK, a German sailor, was suddenly knocked down and severely beaten about the head by a gang of unknown ruffians, at the corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets. The gang escaped, and the Police had the victim's wounds dressed.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Executive Committee Yesterday—A Large Number of Additional Subscriptions—$50,000 Already Collected.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to collect funds for the erection of the Jewish Hospital on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, was held at Temple Emanuel yesterday afternoon. BENJAMIN NATHAN, Esq., presided, and JULIUS J. LYONS acted as Secretary. Various sub-committees reported additional subscriptions, among whom were the following: A. T. STEWART & CO., $5,000; PETER COOPER, $1,000; BENJAMIN NATHAN, $2,500; T. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., $1,500; WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, $1,000; JOSEPH STINER, $1,000; L. M. COHEN, $1,000; FISK & HATCH, $1,000; PHILIP SPEYERS, $1,000. In addition to these subscriptions many others were reported, varying from $100 to $500, the whole increasing the amount received to a total of about $50,000.

After the reports were received, Mr. NATHAN addressed the Committee. He urged upon all present the necessity of doing their utmost to collect the full amount of funds necessary to the building of the hospital. The Jewish Hospital had for many years taken care not only of Jewish patients, but of those belonging to other denominations as well. Yet the institution had never received any outside support. The ground on which the hospital was to be built was procured and the building must be erected. In so far as the Mount Sinai Hospital had never been a sectional institution, but had opened wide its doors to everybody, and treated all with equal humanity and charity, he (the Chairman) considered it no more than right that all, Christians and Jews, having the welfare of the City at heart, should contribute their share toward the institution. It was an institution where patients of every religious faith met on equal ground, and over which charity alone presided. The Chairman mentioned as an instance of the vast amount of good done by Mount Sinai Hospital, that during the past three years over fifty patients who had met with accidents on the Hudson River Railroad alone, had received medical and other attendance at the institution, and that of this number only one was an Israelite. He felt great pride that this hospital, established by Jews and administered by them, had banished from its wards everything that looked like exclusiveness, and was now and ever would be a hospital where the maimed and sick of all denominations would be tenderly cared for. He trusted, therefore, that the Committee would make the wants of the institution known among all classes of citizens, Jew and Gentile. Three hundred thousand dollars were required to erect the buildings (plans of which were shown to the Committee,) and of this amount $50,000 had already been collected among the immediate friends of the institution. The balance of the money would be forthcoming if the Committee would only call upon the opulent people of New-York and remind them that Mount Sinai Hospital, which had grown to be one of the urgent necessities of the City, had not for the last eight years made any appeal to the public, nor had received any outside aid or assistance. The Chairman felt confident, therefore, that with proper exertions the required funds would be obtained.

At the conclusion of Mr. NATHAN's remarks the Committee transacted some executive business, after which it adjourned to meet at Delmonico's on Dec. 9.

A Prisoner Rescued and Recaptured.

Yesterday morning a gang of Fourth Ward rowdies, headed by JAMES GIBBONS and "Scotch Level," made their appearance at the foot of Fifty-eighth-street, East River, and presented their pistols at the head of the keeper of the Charity Hospital boat, and demanded that he should release one ANDREW COAKLEY, one of the boat's crew, a prisoner committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The keeper finding the odds against him, made no resistance to the mob, and they marched off in triumph with their friend. COAKLEY and the two leaders escaped from the Nineteenth Precinct Police in a wagon. Information of the rescue was subsequently telegraphed to the Central Office, and the Fourth Ward Police succeeded in arresting [illegible] DOWLING, in the Tombs, to-day.

The Strike of the Newark Shoemakers.

The members of the order of the Knights, in Newark, deny that any members of their lodges are engaged in a "strike." They state that the suspension of work in the shops of L. GROF & BROTHERS is caused by an effort of the firm to cut down the wages of the hands 20 cents on a pair of shoes, and because of a desire to break up the Order of St. Crispin. In support of this statement they exhibit a letter from L. GROF offering $500 to the men if they will forsake the society, and form another at the head of which the firm shall be placed. This the men refuse to do; hence the suspension. One hundred and thirty men have stopped work; all but seventy-five of these have been employed in other shops. The Society of St. Crispin give $772 a week toward the support of the men not working.

The Empire Skating Rink—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your notice of the Empire Skating Rink yesterday you were in error when you stated that the Poultry Show would continue from the 1st to the 12th of December. It closes on the 9th, and the Rink will be ready for skating as it was last year, by the 12th of December. It has never been too late in getting ready for ice to make as soon as it could be, but has always been ready before Jack Frost has appeared in sufficient force to make sound ice. Several important skating clubs have concluded arrangements for their Winter's sport at the Rink. The New-York Club, numbering some seventy members, are trying to arrange to come in at a lower rate *per capita* for tickets than others have arranged for. This, in justice to other clubs, cannot and will not be acceded to. The Poultry Show will not interfere at all with the skating. It is intended to extend the grand arch 100 feet early in the Spring, and to seat the Rink as an amphitheatre, to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons, and a chorus and orchestra of from five to eight thousand placed in the centre, and to add a two-story building 50 by 100, fronting on Third-avenue, the first floor for a main entrance and offices and a press-room. The upper story is to have a high arched roof sky-lighted, to be used as a picture gallery and piano show room during the exhibitions of the American Institute, which are to be held at the Rink until the permanent edifice of the Institute is completed. Mr. GILLMORE and others propose to give a grand popular festival at the enlarged Rink in August next, to last a week.

D.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

An unknown man, supposed to be French, was found yesterday in Second-avenue suffering with an apoplectic fit. He is 40 years of age, has black hair and mustache, and was dressed in pepper and salt pantaloons and vest, black frock coat and silk hat. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ELLEN DONOHUE, of No. 601 First-avenue, received a severe scalp wound yesterday by her husband kicking her, who was arrested.

CHARLES MCCARTHY, of 636 Water-street, dropped dead last night at the corner of Pike and Henry-streets, he having burst a blood vessel.

FREDERICK COSTELLO, of No. 20 Leonard-street, aged 11 years, fell into the North River, at the foot of Franklin-street, yesterday afternoon, but was rescued from drowning.

An alarm of fire was given last evening in consequence of a kerosene oil lamp exploding at No. 40 Franklin-street. Nobody was injured. Damage trifling.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the second floor of No. 122 Bleecker street, caused by a piece of lighted paper falling on a mattrass. Damage $100; insured.

New-Jersey.

A Texan steer escaped on Saturday night from a herd being driven into Hoboken. He was at large during a good part of yesterday, and besides creating great excitement and drawing large crowds wherever he went, is reported to have tossed and seriously injured a little child, named HENRY HENNING, residing upon the meadows. The steer was finally driven into a swamp and shot.

Mrs. MACARTY died yesterday morning at her residence in South Eighth, near Colgate-street, Jersey City, during a fit of delirium tremens. Coroner BURNS was notified and will hold an inquest.

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

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WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Too Often a Cold is Considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but, on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BUTTLES—DUGRO.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL.D., Dr. MARVIN S. BUTTLES to Miss DOTTIE DUGRO, only daughter of Hon. Anthony Dugro, all of St. Mark's-place, this City.

NESMITH—HILTON.—At Albany, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of the Diocese, ROBERT D. NESMITH, M. D., of New-York, to GRACE D., youngest daughter of Hon. Robert S. Hilton, of Albany.

TRUESDELL—FESSENDEN.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite, CHARLES TRUESDELL, of Syracuse, to MARY BRADFORD, daughter of Colonel John M. Fessenden.

WALSH—BRINCKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Kellogg, ALBERT C. WALSH to EMMA J., daughter of A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Houghtenville, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 20, NELLIE, wife of E. M. Allen, and only daughter of B. F. Libby, Esq., formerly of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday, Nov. 22, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

BLEAKLEY.—At his residence, Verplanck's Point, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 18, William Bleakley, Esq., [illegible] County, N. Y., aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and [illegible] Andrew and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Peekskill on arrival of the [illegible] M. Hudson River train.

JONES.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, WILLIAM P. JONES, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, [illegible]. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

KINGSLAND.—At Franklin, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869, MARTHA, wife of Joseph Kingsland, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Monday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANE.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, ADDIE V. LANE, after a lingering illness.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, the 22d inst.

McCONVILLE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 19, at the residence of his brother, John McConville, Clinton, corner DeKalb-av., WILLIAM McCONVILLE, aged [illegible] years.

His funeral will take place at 11½ A. M. on Monday, the 22d inst., from St. Patrick's Church, [illegible] Willoughby-av. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MENEELY.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 19, Mrs. JANE MENEELY, daughter of Wm. and the late Agnes Vance.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, Ravine-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives will take the 12:15 train from 30th-st. depot, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the remains will be interred.

MORGAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Nov. 18, ABIJAH MORGAN, in the 87th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train, New-Haven Railroad.

PRICE.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, CHARLES WHITFIELD, son of Charles D. and the late Ophelia F. Price, in the 13th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 239 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

RICHARDS.—On Sunday, Nov. 21, at his residence, No. 221 West 10th-st., THOMAS B. RICHARDS, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RITCH.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, ITHAMAR W. RITCH, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place at his brother's residence, No. 118 East 45th-st., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock.

SETON.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 20, at his late residence, No. 28 Union-square, SAMUEL W. SETON, in the 81st year of his age, for over forty years connected with the public schools of this City.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, from Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, without further notice.

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ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Grenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible] streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:

First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.

Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.

Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.

Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:

Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.

Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:

Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.

Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.

Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:

Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:

Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.

Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.

Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:

Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:

Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.

Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Oct. 4, 1869.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, curtains of various fine fabrics, rich lace curtains, &c. Being the second great special sale of fine City manufactured furniture. The entire sale the contribution of one of the first City makers.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of household furniture. Will be on exhibition on Monday, with catalogue.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place,

10,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

from the Lackawanna Valley, deliverable during December, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass. GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District.

MEDICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sales Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers. THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 25 and 26, at 7 o'clock, sale of the Private Medical Library of the late Howard Townsend, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., comprising a large collection of valuable Medical Works, Treatises, Text Books, &c., &c., many finely illustrated and very scarce. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

180 barrels New-Orleans Oranges.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. Extra branches optional. Graduates from the academic course of this Institute are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams and Columbia Colleges, New-York University, the Government schools, and in the banking and commercial houses of New-York City.

The following, with over one hundred other well-known citizens, are patrons whose names, together with regulations, &c., are in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute:

Hon. F. A. Conkling, Hon. T. E. Tomlinson,

Ex-Mayor Gopsill, J. C.

Messrs. Charles Bliven, Messrs. Wm. H. Webster,

Robert Bonner, E. O. Lamson,

A. B. Wetmore, H. Vonkeller,

Wm. T. Bunk, J. M. Tilford,

James B. Floyd, P. S. Halstead,

Christopher Gwyer, John Englis,

S. A. Sawyer, Cornelius Tiebout,

Alfred Tobias, John M. Beck,

Samuel T. Knapp, Samuel Adams,

S. E. Hiscox, Henry Adams,

John B. Surbrug, William Adams,

Fredk. Wiebusch, Mrs. John Adams,

H. Oberndorfer, Rev. John Q. Adams, &c.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE AND V. PREVOSTS.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.

French language of the school, preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy and business, graduating courses for mathematics and the modern languages. Circulars—Messrs. MILHAU, druggists, No. 183 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. The second quarter of the fiftieth school year commences on MONDAY, Nov. 22. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

A RAPID AND ELEGANT HANDwriting taught day and evening, at Goldsmith's College, Booth's Building, 6th-av and 23d-st. Bookkeeping, reduced terms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY (NORMAL GRADUATE) DEsires a situation as teacher of penmanship or rudiments of music, English branches and mathematics. Address TEACHER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES AN engagement as visiting governness; also, pupils in French and music. Address L. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James B. Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1869.

n3-1w3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis A. Golding, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, and Robert Dunlap, of New-York City, formerly carrying on business in the firm name of Golding & Dunlap, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869. FRANK FIELDING, Assignee,

n15-law3wM* No. 27 Mercer-st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPARKMAN, PLACE and KING, a Corporation Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Sparkman, Place and King, a Corporation of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JAMES STAFF and JOHN JAMES STAFF, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John James Staff and John James Staff, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of November, 1869. CHARLES H. BAILEY,

n15-law3wM* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK LANIGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of November, 1869: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Mark Lanigan, of the City of New-York in said district, who was, on the 20th day of September A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN R. ROBERTSON, Assignee,

n15-law3wM* 40 North Moore-st. City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of November, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, formerly transacting business as copartners, under the name or firm of Stone & Barron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, both individually and as copartners, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM HAGAR, Assignee,

n15-law1wM No. 30 Gold-st., New-York.

NO. 2,186.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS FRIDAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Julius Friday, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of November, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALBERT GRANGER, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert Granger, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Nov 11, 1869. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

n15-law3wM* No. 1 Montgomery-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c. price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

HORSES WINTERED ON FARM near New-York, on railroad; feed, stabling and groom, superior to City livery; terms moderate. Address HORSE, Box No. 3,462 Post Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25

PRICE of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24	Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25	Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 16
Algeria, Thursday, Dec. 2	Nemesis, Wed'day, Dec. 22
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	[illegible]	To London	40
To Paris	[illegible]	To Paris	[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.......Nov. 27	INDIA.......Dec. 18
COLUMBIA.......Dec. 4	CAMBRIA.......Dec. 25
EUROPA.......Dec. 11	IOWA.......Jan. 1

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN.	2,565 tons	Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, GRIGG, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 4—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE. Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Dec. 3. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.........Dec. 9

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known, first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, ED. WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, 25th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 2d December.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain [illegible],

On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, CLAPP, SATURDAY, Nov. 27.
CORTES, NELSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1869.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND all others concerned.—Notice is hereby given, that under recent instructions from the Treasury Department, the system of cording and sealing packages of merchandise, shipped from this to Pacific ports, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, will be abolished, on and after the 20th inst. (Sailing day of the steamer *Alaska*.)

After that date, shippers of merchandise to San Francisco by that route will be required to furnish to this office, detailed invoices of all goods shipped, together with such descriptive marks as will readily designate the packages containing such goods, the same to be furnished on or before the day on which the goods leave this port.

These invoices and the system of marking packages should be the same as are now used and employed in the shipment of goods from other countries to this.

These requirements do not apply to goods shipped in bond.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and [illegible] to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH LYONS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK DRESS OF 12 YARDS FOR $24, WORTH $32.

BLACK SILKS, GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

PURCHASERS will do well to examine our stock.

SMILLIE & CO.,

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT KINZEY'S

RIBBON DEPARTMENT

LOTS OF RIBBONS CLOSING OUT, 5c., 10c., 12½c.
WIDE BONNET RIBBONS, 15c. to 25c.
FANCY NECK RIBBONS, 5c. to 20c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to $2 per yard.
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS, 15c. to $1.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS CHEAP.

AT KINZEY'S

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF SILK VELVETS, 25c. and 50c. piece.
WIDE FANCY VELVETS, 25c. piece.
CLOSING ALL OUR SILK PLUSHES, 75c. yard.
VELVETEENS CLOSING AT 50c. yard.
WIDE SILK PLAID VELVETS, $1.
WIDE SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c. up.

AT KINZEY'S

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, 12½c., 25c., 50c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, 3c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c. yard.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. piece.
RICH TRIMMINGS, 50c., 75c. and $1 piece.
FANCY VELVET TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece up.
WIDE BLACK BULLION FRINGES, 15c. yard.
GILT TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece up.

AT KINZEY'S

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

GENUINE JOSEPH KID GLOVES AT 75c.
A LOT OF EXCELLENT KID GLOVES, 50c.
FINE LOT OF GENTS' KIDS, 75c.
LOT OF SOILED KID GLOVES, 25c. PAIR.
GENUINE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, 99c.
GENTS' FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, 50c.
LADIES' EXTRA FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, 50c.
LOT OF LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, 12½c., 25c.
AUCTION LOT OF MERINO HOSE, 12½c. to 25c.
GENTS' ALL-WOOL HALF HOSE, 25c.
GENTS' ENGLISH MERINO HALF HOSE, 31c.
MISSES' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 12½c. to 25c.
LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' MERINO VESTS, 75c.

AT KINZEY'S

LACE AND EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c. to 25c. yard.
WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 3c. to 25c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 20c. to 50c.
UNDERSLEEVES WITH LINEN CUFFS, 25c.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, 6c. to 10c.
FINE WORKED CHEMISETTES, 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.
LACE VAILS, 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
SILK TISSUES FOR VAILS, 50c. yard.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 50c.
LINE OF REAL LACE COLLARS, 50c. to $1.
8,000 REMNANTS OF EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

AT KINZEY'S

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION LOT OF HEMSTITCH, 10c., 12½c., 15c. 25c.
WORKED AND HEMSTITCH, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.
LINE OF FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 to $8.
LINE OF COLORED BORDERS, 5c. to 25c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN HEMMED, 25c., 31c.
GENTS' HEMSTITCH COL'D BORDERED, 25c.

AT KINZEY'S

FEATHER AND FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FEATHERS, TO CLOSE.
FEATHERS, 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 95c., up.
ALL OUR FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. Spray.
BEST SILK VELVET FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c.

AT KINZEY'S

HAT DEPARTMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION ON HATS TO CLOSE.
LOTS OF ROUND HATS, 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c.
SILK PLUSH HATS, 25c., 50c., 70c.
SAILOR HATS TRIMMED, 75c.
GLAZED SAILOR HATS, 75c.

AT KINZEY'S

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

BUTTONS, SPLENDID GOODS, 75c. dozen.
BEST SILK VELVET CLOAK BUTTONS, 10c.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 11c.
PORTEMONNAIES AND BAGS, 10c. to 75c.
JETS SETS PIN AND EARRINGS, 25c. and 50c.
MEDALLION PIN AND EARRINGS, 25c. set.
FINE FRENCH SETS AT 50c. set.
PEARL SET AND STEEL PINS, 5c. AND 10c.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. to 25c. pair.
10,000 DOLLS OF EVERY KIND, 5c. up.
5,000 WAX CRYING DOLLS, 10c. to $3 50.
FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT KINZEY'S,

OPENING ON MONDAY,

BALANCE OF RICH BROADWAY STOCK, PURCHASED OF S. M. PEYSER, AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR, WORSTEDS, PATTERNS, TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, FRINGES, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, CANVAS, &c.

WORKED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 50c.
CHAIR PATTERNS, CUSHIONS, &c.
BEST ZEPHYR WORSTED, 10c. ounce.
BEST FLOSS EMBROIDERY SILKS, 5c.
RICH TRIMMINGS, 25c. TO $1 piece.
RICH, PLAIN AND TINSEL CHENILLES, 15c. PRS.
SILK CORDS AND TASSELS, 25c. TO 50c.
RICH FRINGES, PATTERNS, VELVETS, &c.,
ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ABOUT ONE-QUARTER THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

WM. KINZEY,

NO. 645 BROADWAY,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

INDIA CURIOSITIES,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE.

The largest variety of articles ever offered.

Europeans and all other persons desiring

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Broadway, near 14th-st.

TO DRY GOODS SALESMEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH SALESMEN CONTROLLING FIRST-CLASS TRADE.

ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

WEDDING COLLATIONS

and suppers furnished at reduced rates.

N. CLARK, Confectioner, No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—Have put down the prices, and each Shawl is marked with the lowest price, in plain figures, thus avoiding

THE LOW AND VICIOUS SYSTEM

of several prices for the same Shawl.

J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., Near Broadway.

LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS—Looped up in every style. Each Shawl draped in the manner most becoming to the figure of the wearer.

J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., Near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

SPECIALTIES.

SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

BOILED BLACK RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, $1 per yard.

BLACK AND COLORED BONNET SILK VELVETS at $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per yard.

MANTILLA VELVETS, $4 50 per yard.

Also, REAL LYONS cheap.

FINE VELVETEENS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 60, Black and Colored.

SATINS, Colored and Black, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

Line of three dollar STRIPED SATINS clearing at $1 50 per yard.

WAX DOLLS, 5c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c. and 95c.

COLORED AND SHADED RIBBON VELVETS at 60c. on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, ORNAMENTS, LEATHER SATCHELS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, &c., &c.

LOT OF TRIMMINGS AND SILK FRINGES closing at 20c. on the dollar.

REAL LACES.

EMBROIDERIES AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

OUR KID GLOVES

At $1 and $1 50. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

In case of a rent in fitting we give a sound pair; this is what our warrant means.

WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES At 50c. and 75c. the pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., CORNER STORE,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
CROWDED WITH EVERYTHING FASHIONABLE
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
STOCK LARGEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY!
OUR KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS ARE OFFERING AT ABOUT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., CORNER STORE,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from Bowery.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PERENOT'S CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, IN NEW AND DESIRABLE COLORS.
SASH RIBBONS, IN NEW DESIGNS, AND 150 DOZEN SCARFS IN NEW STYLES.

NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST., IN UNION-SQUARE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

HAVE MADE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF ALL DRESS GOODS.

CHENE AND CHECK LUSTRES, 25 cents, worth 40 cents.
CREPE CLOTH, 31 cents, worth 50 cents.
WIDE ENGLISH REPS, 40 cents, worth 75 cents.
SILK STRIPE POPLIN, 50 cents, worth 80 cents.
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH, from 50 cents.
FRENCH SILK POPLINS, 85 cents, worth $1 50.
LYONS SILK POPLINS, $1 25, worth $2.
WOOL TARTAN PLAIDS, $1, worth $1 50.
RICH COLORED SILKS, $2, worth $3.

NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST. IN UNION-SQUARE.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND ASTRAKHAN Caps, Furs for children and ladies, elegant Bonnets and Hats, at reduced prices. We repair old Furs. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., opposite Arnold's.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS,

No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH two years' City reference, a situation in a small family in the City or country; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; or regular laundress and chambermaid; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; no objection to do coarse washing; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 321 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH INFANT'S nurse with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; can take charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; will go to any part of the country; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; has good City reference. Address S. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by an English Protestant young woman—an experienced nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing; operate on machine; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; no washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 344 East 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, meats, game, pastries, jellies and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as a good cook; understands cooking in all its branches—bread and biscuit, pastry and desserts; would assist with the coarse washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins; will be recommended by the lady with whom she lived for the last four years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a good cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker. City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., 1st floor back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and to do chamberwork; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 33d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation; understands all kinds of English cooking; has the best of City references. Wages $14. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, or to wait on a lady who travels, or as invalid lady, by a very respectable English Protestant woman of middle age, no incumbrance, is a person of refinement and education; not above being useful herself; a most valuable and economical housekeeper; Brooklyn reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER of smart, competent girls, Protestants and others, with good references, of all nations, as nurses, family seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks and smart ladies' maids and nurses to travel, at No. 100 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation for an excellent Protestant seamstress, thoroughly competent and reliable; would not object to assist with care of children. Can be seen from 10 till 12 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday, No. 47 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as first-class laundress; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has good reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Call Monday, ring hall bell, at No. 140 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a young woman; understands French fluting; can do up ladies' fine muslins neatly; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; country and City; best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a neat, industrious girl; is a competent, respectable and economising servant, an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT a situation as lady's or young lady's maid; is a good seamstress; is able to do fine laces, and is a good fluter; has no objection to take care of an infant. Call at No. 370 2d-av., near 22d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing by the week, month, or dozen; French fluting and all kinds of lace done in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Call at or address LAUNDRESS, No. [illegible] East 21st-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a hotel, club house or restaurant; understands American, English and French styles; best City reference. Call at or address No. 250 Mulberry-st., corner Prince.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, (a Swede,) a situation to do chamberwork; understands the care of a baby; good City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and assist in waiting; has good references. Apply at No. 284 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or a private family's washing. Call or address No. 563 3d-av., corner of 37th-st., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the washing of families or gentlemen to do at her own house; best of references if required. Call at No. 342 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; either private families, or by the dozen, or to go out washing by the day; best City references. Address A. H., No. 429 East 17th-st., Room 16.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY landed a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands baking; is a good cook and excellent laundress. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 450 5th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best City reference. Can be seen at No. 450 5th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can bring a five years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 206 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do housework in a small family, or take care of children. Call for two days at No. 128 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl to do housework, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 East 16th-st., fourth floor.

AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335.—For country or City a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., established twenty-two years, first-class male and female help of all nations constantly on hand; country orders promptly filled.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS, well recommended and capable; also, young girls and girls lately landed. New-York Employment Office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND Protestant servants are a specialty and always on hand, together with Irish, at the magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COMPEtent Englishman and wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as hostler and coachman, plain gardener, &c., and the wife as cook and laundress or general servant; are both reliable servants; have excellent references. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and all kinds of farm work, and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at or address his present employer's, No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; will be found willing and obliging; milks if required; good references from his last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; competent groom and a good driver; best City reference. Call or address at his present employer, No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion in the country as plain gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who understands his business in both capacities; is a good milker; the best of City reference from his last employer. Address N. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH family, well recommended, a situation in City or country; knows all about wagon and coaches; will attend to a cow and make himself generally useful. Address E. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; has first-class reference from his last place as to character, &c. Apply at No. 100 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man with good City references. Address for two days WAITER, No. 119 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address B. W., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as butler or waiter; has the best of City reference; perfectly understands his business. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as plain gardener; can milk and drive horses, and make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; none others need apply; good references required. Apply at No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. on Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK TO GO TO Hartford, Conn; must have best city references. Apply at No. 11 Stuyvesant-square, Livingston-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 22–23, between 1 and 3, only.

WANTED—A BUTLER OR WAITER; A man who perfectly understands his duties and has the best of references. Apply at Fifth-avenue Hotel, Parlor No. 12, from 10 to 11 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TENTH WEEK—LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday, as MARY WARNER.

LAST MARY WARNER MATINEE, and LAST APPEARANCE of MISS BATEMAN, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's beautiful domestic drama of TIME AND THE HOUR.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway. Carriages can be ordered at 10¼.

MONDAY, NOV. 29, Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT, in his celebrated character of FALSTAFF.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management takes pleasure in stating that the eminent Shakespearean comedian, MR. JAS. H. HACKETT, will commence a brief engagement at this establishment ON MONDAY, NOV. 29, on which occasion he will appear in his renowned and celebrated character of FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's great historical play of HENRY IV., which will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c., &c.

Box sheet now open.

MRS. CHARLES MOULTON, WITH her usual kindness and generosity, has, agreeable to the solicitation of the Managers of the American Dramatic Fund Association, and under the patronage of the subjoined Committee of Ladies, consented to sing at a GRAND CONCERT, to be given at the New-York Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 25, in aid of the American Dramatic Fund.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. August Belmont,	Mrs. Robert L. Cutting,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. Isaac Bell,
Mrs. John A. Dix,	Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,
Mrs. Watts Sherman,	Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. Paran Stevens,	Mrs. R. O. Doremus,
Mrs. C. F. Chickering,	Mrs. L. P. Morton,
Mrs. M. Laserus,	Mrs. Geo. T. Strong,
Mrs. W. B. Parker,	Mrs. J. F. Butterworth.

Tickets $1; with secured seat, $2; boxes, $10. To be had at the Academy of Music and the principal music stores.

DORE ART UNION,

NO. 587 BROADWAY.

DORE'S GREAT PAINTINGS.

ADMISSION FREE to all persons desirous to become subscribers to the Art Union.

Each purchaser of illustrated works, or photographs of works, &c., by GUSTAVE DORE, receives for every $5 purchase, a coupon which may win one of the nine prizes, valued from $350 to $10,000.

GRAND CONCERT.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.

Opening of the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, for one evening previous to its dedication. Tickets $5 each, by subscriptions only. Subscriptions received at Francis P. Freeman's, No. 391 Broadway. Full notice of concert hereafter.

QUEENS COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Held at Jamaica, L. I. Professor FROBISHER'S READINGS, TUESDAY EVENING, at the Baptist Church, to commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS.

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 306 West-st.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 11, 12:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 12, 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 13, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 15, 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2:00 P. M.	Wedn'day, Nov. 17, 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 18, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 19, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 20, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 22, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 9:00 P. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

Corner 20th-st. and Broadway.

On the table d'hote plan.

WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BRIOL. WILLIAM TELL. LEFRANC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public and subscribers are respectfully informed that owing to the necessary rehearsals and preparations for the production of Rossini's masterwork, there will be no performance on MONDAY, 22d inst. The ninth opera night will take place on TUESDAY, the 23d.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, WILLIAM TELL.

New Scenery, new Dresses, Ballet, increased Chorus and Orchestra.

BRIOL,
LAMI,
LEFRANC,
REYNA,
COLETTI,
BARILI,
FOSSATI,
REICHARDT,
DIEHM.

Incidental Ballet by MLLE. MARIE SAND, MLLE. VESTRI and MR. MARWIG.

The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.

The performance concluding at [illegible] P. M.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY,) HOME, AND A REGULAR FIX, with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN, and Miss CLAYTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, second time this season, Tom Taylor's Great Drama, HENRY DUNBAR, received with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE BY A CROWDED HOUSE on its production last Saturday night.

The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. WALLACK, the title role (his original character), Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, and Miss GREEN.

The production of SEVERAL NOVELTIES, as well as the repetition of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, are unavoidably postponed in consequence of the great success of HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

FRENCH THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

14th-st., corner 6th-av., three minutes' walk from Broadway.

C. W. TAYLEURE.........Manager

A GREAT HIT. Crowded houses. The magnificent scenes of London Bridge, Charing Cross and London Docks encored two and three times every night. The greatest scenic drama yet presented in New-York. H. Leslie and J. S. Clarke's English Romantic Drama,

LONDON, LONDON, THE GREAT CITY. LONDON, LONDON.

Second week of its production. Every scene imported. A Panorama of London Streets. As good as a trip to London. Clara Jennings, F. C. Bangs, Lewis Baker, E. Righton, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., J. G. Boyd, A. Fitzgerald, H. B. Phillips, Mrs. Hind and others in the great cast. Matinee 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

LAST WEEK OF ALADDIN AND HOWSONS.	Wild Living Animals. MATINEE EVERY DAY. FRIDAY—Benefit of "YANKEE" ROBINSON.	LAST WEEK of "Yankee" Robinson.

Next week, "KENILWORTH."

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD and his WONDERFUL DOGS. DOG OF THE OLD TOLLHOUSE. FUN, FUN. THE TULIP. Great varieties. Pantomime of LOVE IN A TUB.

TAMMANY.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF the FAMOUS HANLON BROTHERS and Little Bob, in New Acts. Tourniquet by the Hanlon Midgets. The Great Act, Le Chapeau Magique, Pas Africaine, by the Midgets. Carleton, the Popular Irish Vocalist. Dick Sands, the Sabot Champion. Pantomime by the Lauris. Silvester's Enchanted Canopy. Grand Ballet. 200 Artists. The Laughable Farce, My Turn Next, Tot. Matinee Saturdays. Admission, 50c. Miss Fanny Herring and M. W. Fisk will shortly appear.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5TH-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

THIRD AND LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

6th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ON DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Tickets 75 cents. At Randolph's, 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 653 Broadway; Fleming's, 663 6th-av., and the door.

THE WRONGS OF IRELAND AND THE ATROCITIES OF ENGLAND.—Mr. WEMYSS JOBSON, the historian of the French Revolution, so long imprisoned in the hideous dungeons of England for his political opinions, will lecture on this subject at the Young Men's Hall, corner of Varick and Canal sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL be commenced THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Yorkville Presbyterian Church, East 86th-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, of Canal-st. Church. Subject—"Savage Life in Africa." Admission by tickets, or 25 cents. each.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Egypt and its Ruins.* Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, at 7½ P. M.

J. L. BANKS, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Elegant rooms, single or en suite, for first-class families and gentlemen; the house is newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements, with table and appointments first-class; private tables if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A very desirable neighborhood, would let entire second floor and back parlor, with or without private table, to a quiet family willing to pay a reasonable price. Address HOME, Station C.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, may address 15th-st., east of 4th-av., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, all conveniences, southern exposure, first-class table, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Location excellent, and near several car lines. Terms moderate. References.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms on first and second floors, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 241 EAST 34TH-ST.—A FEW FINE rooms well furnished, all modern improvements, with or without board, to persons desiring the refinement and sociability of a strictly select family circle; terms moderate.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—An elegantly furnished second floor of three large rooms to let, together or separately, with board; private table, if desired; house first-class. Terms moderate.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH-st., near 4th-av., a handsomely-furnished room, on the second floor, with all modern conveniences, to a single gentleman, with breakfast if desired. Address Box No. 3,423 Post Office.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second-story rooms, handsomely furnished, will be unexpectedly vacated in a few days; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor, and one or two bedrooms, (second floor,) to let to gentlemen, without board; references required. Call at No. 20 West 11th-st.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) Park-av., 41st and 42d sts. Large, commodious and richly-furnished rooms, in suites or singly, for families at liberal rates.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT TO A single gentleman in a private family, with fire and gas; references exchanged. Apply at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS ON 34TH-st., singly or in suite, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board. Address F. B., No. 254 Broadway.

NO. 115 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—To let, by a private family, at a reasonable rate, a second floor, furnished, with board, to a party of two or three.

NO. 103 EAST 28TH-ST.—ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; private family.

SOME VERY ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, can be had in a private family, No. 227 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. References.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,500 REWARD.—LOST—$14,500 IN gold bills, from Wall-st. through Exchange-place to Broad-st. The honest finder will please address THOS. SAMPSON, United States Sub-Treasury, and receive above-mentioned reward.

LOST—IN OR ON LEAVING A 23D-ST. AND 9th-av. stage at Broome-st., at about 11 o'clock Saturday, a POCKETBOOK containing about $40, a coupon for $15, and other papers. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to C. S. B. No. 429 Broome-st., up stairs

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

SECOND WEEK OF ENGLISH OPERA.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 22 and 23,

First production of Balfe's most pleasing opera, the BOHEMIAN GIRL,

With a powerful cast.

New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments. Grand Marches.

Augmented Orchestra and Chorus. With all the Original Music introducing a GRAND BALLET by the celebrated RITA SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE, assisted by six celebrated Premieres, under the direction of Mons. E. VAN HAMME.

The Box Sheet open daily at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Erie Railway office, 23d-st. and 5th-av.; at the Grand Opera House, and No. 214 Broadway.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

FOURTH WEEK of the very successful engagement of LOTTA, who will appear on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, in the military five-act drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY.

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.

SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, ALL NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.

SATURDAY next—First FIRE FLY MATINEE. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A laughable farce and a domestic drama.

Double attraction. Two pieces. Double attraction.

A Screaming Farce,	Mr. William Holston.
The Lottery Ticket.	Mr. J. K. Mortimer.
A Domestic Drama,	Mr. J. B. Studley.
The Lost Will.	Mr. George Becks.
A Screaming Farce,	Mr. Harry Hotto.
The Lottery Ticket.	Mr. Asa Cushman.
A Domestic Drama,	Mr. G. F. Ketchum.
The Lost Will.	Miss Ida Vernon.
A Screaming Farce,	Mrs. Edward Wright.
The Lottery Ticket.	Miss Minnie Jackson.
A Domestic Drama,	Miss Lily Vining.
The Lost Will.	Miss Marion Andrews.

Both pieces every evening. Both pieces every evening. Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2. Many novelties in active preparation.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STILL MORE NOVELTY!

A MOST EXCITING DISPLAY OF LOFTY SOMERSAULTING OVER HORSES BY THE ARABS AND CIRCUS TROUPE.

PAULINE HINDLEY, IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.

ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS by the great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.

THE COMIC TRICK HORSE, RED CLOUD, HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS, in great variety, introducing the entire strength of THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 23 EAST 14TH st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. The best and promptest method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music. Evening classes for gentlemen. Also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, instructors and directors. Circulars at all music stores.

PHILHARMONIC BOX.—TWO SEATS in a good box for sale to a desirable party. Apply at No. 177 Broadway, third story, front room, from 11 M. to 2 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.

Lyric Hall has superior accommodation for balls, &c.

BALLET MASTER DUMAS'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st. All fashionable dances taught in one-quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS,
STEINWAY HALL,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

MAESTRO ANTONIO BARILI BEGS to announce that, besides his private lessons, he will (by request) open, at his residence, No. 33 Clinton place, two vocal classes, one for beginners, and one for more advanced pupils. For circulars apply at his residence or at the music stores.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS pianofortes, Agraff treble, the finest and cheapest instrument offered the public. Second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A BARGAIN.—$265, ORIGINAL PRICE $550. Magnificent rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; celebrated makers; carved case and legs; overstrung bass; 7 octaves; sweet, powerful tone. No. 26 4th-av.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with eighty thousand (80,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, to be divided into five lots; and for further information apply at the office of the Lighthouse Board, or in person.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, and in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street. Also, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) and in Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. [illegible], 1869.

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TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VERY valuable patent right; proved successful; everything ready for business, based upon one of the largest manufacturing interests, and affording immense royalty; a monopoly; price, $25,000. Address Post Office Box No. 10, Elizabethport, N. J.

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DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas [illegible]

THE SABBATH.

Leading Topics in the Pulpits Yesterday.

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

Past Conflicts of Rome--Singular Observances at St. Alban's--Young Men and their Temptations--The Duties of Domestic Life.

The Infallibility of the Pope—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Freel, at St. Ann's (R. C.) Church.

Rev. Dr. FREEL, of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Brooklyn, preached last evening at St. Ann's (R. C.) Church, Eighth-street, on "The infallibility of the Pope." He took for his text the thirty-first and thirty-second verses of the twenty-second chapter of Luke: "Simon, Simon, behold Satan has desired to have you and to sift you, as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and thou being once converted confirm thy brethren." There are, said the reverend gentleman, mysteries in the natural and in the supernatural order. The very fact that God became man, that the eternal Son of God was born as a child in the stable of Bethlehem, lived in poverty and died on a cross—is a mystery which surpasses the powers of the human intellect. To say that the God died is a very hard saying; to say that the man is God is a very hard saying; to say that the eternal Son of God is wrapped in swaddling clothes, laid in a manger, is a hard saying; to say that man can forgive sins is a very hard saying, and to say that a man can change bread and wine into his own body and blood, is a very hard saying also. And when the Jews heard Christ speak about forgiving sins, and changing bread and wine into his body and blood, they asked how could this be so. So might people ask how can any man or Pope be infallible. I certainly do not hold, nor does any Catholic hold, the infallibility of the Pope, as it is defined by WEBSTER'S Dictionary, or as it is generally understood by those outside of the Catholic Church. When we speak of the infallibility of the Pope, we do not mean that he may not sin as any other man; we don't claim that he may not err even in conversation or in writing; all that we do claim is, that the Pope is the head of the Church; is the successor of St. Peter; is the one who is commanded to confirm his brethren in the faith; is the shepherd; is the rock upon which the Church is built. When he acts in the capacity of head of the Church, defining some truth or declaring some point of morals, he cannot err; cannot teach false doctrines to the whole Church; cannot commend anything that is wrong to the whole Church. All who believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures or the sacred writers know that the Old and New Testaments were inspired, and that the old sacred writers received the inspiration and special assistance of the Holy Ghost. If God could make Moses and the prophets and the four evangelists and St. Peter infallible in their writings, it is possible He should always continue this gift in one man until the consummation of the world. It is simply, therefore, a question of fact. Did the eternal Son of God wish St. Peter as the head of the Church, to be infallible—defined *ex cathedra*? Did He wish him and successors to be infallible. The Saviour was infallible? Christ had power to give His gifts to others. Christ called Peter the rock, and bequeathed to him power to teach all nations. In order that His Church should remain organized to the end of the world—just as a country needed a President or King, or a society its chairman—He signalled out Peter, and placed him as the head and chief over the others. The reverend gentleman quoted various extracts from ancient authorities, recognizing the Pope as the successor of Christ, having all His divine qualities, and alluded to the various Ecumenical Councils of the Church, by which the infallibility of the Pope was admitted, so that it was therefore an article of faith, that the Roman Pontiff was the teacher of the whole Church; for the Pope has received fully the powers of St. Peter.

The Dying and the Living God—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, taking for his subject "The Dying and the Living God." This belief in a dying God, he said, is the centre of modern Christianity, as it is the foundation of ancient faith. In all the great mass of churches in this City and throughout the nation, to-day, this theme is breathed through all their forms of worship. In their hymns of praise, in their prayers, in their litany and creed and the emblems which greet the eye on every side, the one great doctrine stands out, a dying God on Calvary. This poem, this parable of Providence, when thus changed into a dogma, shocks our reason and understanding. Conceive for a moment the supreme and all-wise God who inhabiteth eternity—in whose hand all spheres and worlds are as but dust—coming down to this, the smallest and darkest of the globes he hath made, assuming this human nature, dwelling for a short period among men, amid scorn, privation and sorrow, and then submitting to an ignominious death on the malefactor's cross; and all this that He might assist man to elevate himself to a position in virtue and goodness to which man was incapable of elevating or propelling himself. Surely, such a theory as this is beyond the credulity of every enlightened understanding. But this poem, this parable, this ancient faith, handed by the Asiatics to the Greeks, by them to the Egyptians, and thence to modern Christians, has had its uses. It has engendered and fostered tender sympathetic feelings. When a man strong and proud stoops to assist and elevate some poor and dejected creature to a higher life and nobleness, it excites our sympathy and admiration. So the story of God coming from his throne in the heavens, humbling himself, suffering and dying that he might elevate man, has commanded the tender sympathy and admiration of nations for generation succeeding generation. It was also an offset to atheism. But, on the other hand, it tended to glorify sorrow, suffering and sin. It has filled the world with sickening sentimentalism. As a poem, a parable, it shed a tender light and sympathetic glow all over the minds and natures of men, but as a dogma it has perverted the motives and aims of mankind in this life. Suffering, disappointment, wretchedness and guilt are regarded as passports to Divine acceptance, for did not God suffer sorrow and humiliation, and die for the guilty? Place opposite to the faith in a dying God that of a living God. Take Jesus as a man, let him be the leader of men, then do we appropriate all the grandeur of His example and force of the truths He taught. Then, too, many men have with them in their workshops, in their stores, in the marts of exchange, in all the walks of life where they practice a pure humanity and cultivate kindness and justice toward each other, a living God. The Swedenborgians see God in the man Jesus. We see one living God in humanity. Wherever the human heart cultivates a living, active humanity, seeking to elevate society to its best standard, and to purify and bless mankind, there is the living God present and abiding.

Presbyterian Reunion Services.

A special reunion and thanksgiving service was held in the University-place Presbyterian Church last evening, the church being crowded to excess. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the meeting was attended by both ministers and laymen of the Old and New School. Rev. Dr. BOOTH gave a *résumé* of the proceedings at Pittsburg, which resulted in the joining of the two branches. He said that he could not reproduce to them in language the scene and history of the assembly at Pittsburg. It would be impossible to do justice to it. The results were not to be credited to their own sagacity and judgment, but to the blessing of God. They had worked long and earnestly to effect what had been already accomplished, and under the providence of God they had been successful. When the concurrent resolutions were adopted by the Assemblies, and it was resolved to meet at Pittsburg, all apprehension with regard to the result had passed away. When both Assemblies met in this City as they had last year met in another town, no one could doubt that the hand of the Almighty was leading them together, and commanding them to be of one language and one speech. It was for them to use the advantage presented by this great and important uniting of the two bodies. A heavy responsibility rested upon their [illegible] to improve their present strength and to [illegible] the [illegible] of Christ.

Dr. ADAMS said that undoubtedly the work that had been accomplished had been consummated by the hand of God. When the subject was broached at St. Louis it met with very little favor, but it was the unfortunate custom of man to divide, to repel, to distract and alienate. Very few believed that the union would be consummated, but there was one distinctive feature, sometimes overlooked, that they were not distinct denominations but branches of one and the same Church, with the same standard and policy, system and constitution, who have been apart for awhile. This movement was the resuscitation of Presbyterianism, and it only remains for them to work zealously and efficiently in the good work to become one of the powerful religious organizations of the land. He concluded by urging them to enter the missionary and all other fields of the Church with promptitude, and increase their supplies and usefulness in all circles.

Rev. Dr. HALL said there was great danger in their position. God in His Providence had given them great opportunities, influence and wealth, and there was danger that it would lead them into a false security. They were liable to be led away by their influence, number and strength. At first a proposition was started in the Assembly that [illegible] Dr. Crosby, Dr. Murray, Rev. A. H. Kellogg, Hon. W. E. Dodge, J. Scott, H. Day and others, and the meeting terminated with the singing of the Doxology.

Life and Character of Rev. Heman Bangs—Sermon by Rev. F. Bottome.

Rev. F. BOTTOME, pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church in Fiftieth-street, near Second-avenue, delivered a discourse last evening, on the life and character of the late Rev. HEMAN BANGS, selecting as his text the words, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Good men, he said, are waymarks to godliness, showing in themselves how, by Divine grace, all men attain to purity and holiness of character. The past week has brought forth a rich harvest of deaths of illustrious men, among them one to whose memory two nations vie in doing honor. GEORGE PEABODY was a noble example of how wealth may be properly applied, and by his dispensation of it he has left behind him a name and glory of reputation which ALEXANDER or NAPOLEON could not rival. If the noble generosity of a PEABODY can bring him such honor, what honors remain for him whose life has been devoted to the unceasing dispensation of the Gospel of Christ, and winning immortal souls to godliness. Rev. HEMAN BANGS, of whose memory we are to speak, had completed a ministry of fifty-two years, rich in spiritual usefulness and fruit. His last public service was at the Annual Conference, when he asked to be retired. He said he knew he was going to die, but he was ready—Jesus would save him, saved him then. So, too, before his death, he told his daughters to prepare for the worst, his hour had come, but he was ready to meet it—Jesus would save him, did save him then, blessed be his name; and so he passed away. He stands before us representing the Christian faith individualized. He was a man who could adorn any sphere, possessing marked personality. He never held a half-way opinion—right was right—and once in the position he believed right, nothing could move him. This was the hard granite side of the man. His reverence for truth was profound and his faith as simple and artless as that of a child. His positiveness sometimes drew him into strife, but he always believed himself in the right. He was a keen observer of human character, and seldom mistaken in his estimate; obstinate as Peter and equally gentle. Ten thousand souls enrolled during his ministry stand as a record of his zeal. His was the pioneer age of Methodism; and in that period of the Church he and his brothers were admirably capable of drafting plans and carving them out. Between him and his brother NATHAN there was much diversity of character. NATHAN aspired to literary eminence. HEMAN seldom, if ever, wrote an article for the Press, while the latter was eminently learned in Church government. NATHAN was solemn as the grave, while HEMAN was mirthful to a high degree. Frequently were they pitted against each other in debate, never sparing each other in an argument because brothers, nor loving each other less. At 10 he he experienced a change of heart, but relapsed. At 18 his convictions were again strong, and were soon followed by a conviction that he must preach the Gospel. He resisted the conviction, and went into business, but, as he said, "the Lord burned him out." He then prayed that if the Lord would restore him to business until he had secured enough to pay his debts, he would devote himself to the ministry. The Lord granted his request, but once in business he was inclined to remain there, but then the Lord took away his children. This decided his course. He at once entered the ministry, and though with little knowledge of theology, yet with a thorough experience of the operations of Divine grace, his powerful appeals at once placed him in the front rank of ministers of the Church. Though he had many peculiarities, loved wit and homely illustration, yet he never descended to vulgarity or commonplace expressions in the pulpit. He never entered into politics, but his thorough democracy sometimes incurred for him some censure. An opponent of slavery, he nevertheless regarded the movement of the anti-slavery people as utopian. Loyal to the Constitution, he nevertheless refused during the war to take the oath of allegiance, regarding it as an imputation on his conscious loyalty. Thoroughly devoted to the saving of souls, this earnest man, during the revivals of 1836 or '37, was so much on his knees that he continued to be lame ever after. What was there in his character to imitate? Not his passions; this was something rather to be suppressed, but, as he admitted himself, he was a monument to Divine grace. If his strong passions had been unrestrained, his life might have been cut loose from his duty to God. He is most to be imitated, therefore, in obtaining the influences of Divine grace at an early age, and in his earnest love for God through life. How beautiful, then, is the example his life gives of the manner in which Divine grace can subdue the strongest passions. In labors more abounded he declared all the counsel of God, and when the weary wheels of life stood still, Heaven was richer for his passing in, and the Church poorer for his passing out. What, then, is life worth without being aroused to the grandeur of mortal existence, strewing your path with noble deeds which serve as an example to all who follow. It is grand so to live, in any department of life, that when you go down to the grave you will be missed and lamented. But, oh, how richer and more glorious is it to have entered the vineyard of the Lord, and won many souls to Christ, who shall shine in his diadem as the stars of Heaven. Like this servant of the Lord, seek his salvation early. Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. Work while it is to-day, for the night cometh when no man can work; and as you descend to the grave 'twill be said of you as it was of him of whom we have spoken, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Parochial Anniversary at St. Alban's—Imposing Ritualistic Missal Services.

St. Alban's (Ritualistic Episcopal) Church was filled yesterday by a most devout congregation, drawn thither especially by the announcement made on Thanksgiving Day, to the effect that on this, the fourth anniversary of the founding of this church, there would be solemn high service (or mass.) After the usual matin, prayers incident to Sunday morning, the missal services were begun at 11 o'clock A. M. The officiating priests were Rev. Father NOYES, celebrant; Rev. Father MORRILL, deacon; Rev. Father BRADLEY, sub-deacon. The last-named gentleman has lately arrived in this country from England, having been connected with St. Alban's, London. There was, of course, a surpliced choir, and attendant acolytes, and the musical services were as usual rendered excellently. There was a fine display of flowers on either side of the altar, offerings of the pious ladies of the congregation. The altar itself was exquisitely decorated with gold and silver lace, and when the candles were lighted, the entire sanctuary was enwrapped in a mellowed light, which showed off the altar and its surroundings most effectually, the scene being rendered none the less imposing by the clouds of incense that at certain times during the services rolled up from the censer swung by an attendant acolyte. The services themselves were most solemn and noteworthy, being the same as were those of Thanksgiving Day, described in the TIMES of Friday last. The earnest piety of the congregation, the gorgeous vestments of the officiating priests, the halo of the golden lights which lit up the sanctuary, the very stillness of the worshipers when the celebrant, in a subdued, but nevertheless plainly audible, monotone, pronounced the solemn words of consecration, every head being reverently bowed—all contributed to add to the solemnity of the scene, and dissipated at once every thought but that having reference to what the Ritualists (like the Roman Catholics and the Greeks) believe to be the unbloody sacrifice of Calvary here repeated on the altar. After the gospel for the day was read, Rev. Father MORRILL ascended the pulpit, and delivered a short discourse, in which he set forth the reasons that led to the formation of the parish of St. Alban's, and to the erection of the church, four years ago; the main one of which was, to insure the offering of the great Eucharistic sacrifice with more becoming dignity and a grander ceremonial than was usually incident to the solemn service of the altar. He gave a summary also of the financial condition of the church, which was, in many particulars, flattering to the congregation, especially in view of the fact that at the time when the parish was organized the prospects of success were not of the most encouraging character. He congratulated the congregation on the present aspect of parochial affairs, and, in conclusion, urged upon them the necessity of providing means for erecting a clergy and mission house, a thing now greatly needed, and which he hoped would be commenced by the advent of Spring. A very handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the church, and the solemn High Mass was continued to its close, about fifty of both sexes having partaken of Holy Communion.

Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Association—Sermon of Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D.

At the Church of the Incarnation, yesterday evening, Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., preached his first annual sermon before the Sunday School Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His text was:

> "And they brought young children to Him that He should touch them; and His disciples rebuked those that brought them."—Mark, x., 13.
>
> "The thief cometh not, but to steal, and to kill, and to destroy; I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."—John, x., 10.

He said no system of Sunday School is free from imperfection, and theirs might be liable to reprehension, yet was it worthy of respect, for it tended to save the dignity, so to speak, of children, by showing to them and their parents that they are not mere toys or objects of idolatrous love, but are at this period of their lives disciples of Christ, just consecrated by baptism to His service, and entering upon the first life [illegible] in the second text. It is no wonder that these little children pleased Christ, [illegible] Him of the angels [illegible] of His heavenly home. "Suffer them to come unto me," were his words, as he pressed them to his loving heart and blessed and prayed for them. This act of our Divine Master shows to parents their duty. By them are children begotten in sin; a portion of their own corrupt natures is transmitted to the new-born babe. By baptism is their Christian life commenced, and by after training in the bosom of the Church and by parents the abundant second life is attained. Then how it behooves parents to see to it that their children are attentive to Sunday School and by their own example at home to bend the youthful plant in such a way as to give it a godly inclination in after life. The sins of the young are often only the reflection of those of their parents, and woe to those who have thus by example or neglect hardened the hearts of their children; it were better for them to have had a millstone round their necks and to have been thrown into the depths of the sea.

The Wife and Her Duties—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Aikman.

Rev. Dr. WM. AIKMAN, of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning to a full congregation on the subject of "The Wife and Her Duties," the fourth in a series of discourses of the "Family Life." His text was taken from Ephesians, v., 22, and Titus, iv., 5: "Wives submit yourselves," &c. Many persons, the minister remarked, were of the opinion that these words were uttered for a former age and could not be expected to have full force in the present condition of society. Laughing brides there are now not a few, who insist that they never would promise to obey nor had obeyed their husbands in the sense in which the text seems to require their submission. They declare that by giving themselves in marriage they have not lost their individuality. But the Bible understands human nature full as well as we of this late generation do. What it requires of the wife is that she shall love her husband supremely, which cannot be done unless she respects and puts her entire confidence in him. She must necessarily look up to him if she loves him; for the basis of true love is respect. Law and order demand that there should be a head to every family, and who does not feel that the man is the natural head? Some one there must be on whom a family can look to as their guardian and last reliance. Not that a husband should assert his authority, but that he should silently draw respect toward him. All the Scriptures require is, that the wife should recognize this truth and cultivate a reverence for her husband which is the ground of love. So far as other men are concerned, she must hold him supremely above them in her mind. The preacher then considered the various minor duties of the wife toward her husband. He touched upon the too common practice of making confidants of some particular friends, when the husband alone should be her confidant. There is also a tendency in the household after marriage to neglect to keep up those evidences of affection which first drew husband and wife together. Greater diligence is necessary to keep their love warm when they have entered upon the realities of life than when they lived in the dreams of courtship and early happiness. Among things to be preserved from first to last is that modesty, grace and purity which first won the husband. Then, there are all the personal attractions to be continued. Nothing is more coveted by a high-toned man than a charming wife—one who can converse with him intelligently, and appear to advantage in society; one who always looks beautiful in her happy face, and attractive in person; one who is not slovenly, who keeps the home neat and cheerful, who is full of delicate attentions, and is absorbed in her husband's and her family's interests. All these charms can be maintained by the wife through life by a little attention every day to what she knows will please her husband. If he is a rational man, their lives will be like the course of a clear river which is never disturbed by the storm.

The Ecumenical Council—Lecture by Dr. J. W. Rogers.

"The past conflicts of Rome giving promise to the Ecumenical Council," was the subject of a lecture at the Cooper Institute, by Dr. J. W. ROGERS, late an Episcopal clergyman in Memphis, Tennessee. Although the price of admission was fifty cents, a very large audience was present on the occasion. The lecturer began by saying that neither he nor any one else could determine what the Council will do; but it may be safely said that the Council will do nothing contrary to the Syllabus. Every principle of the Syllabus was vindicated by all the light and glory of the Church of the past. No decision of a Council can bind the conscience of the faithful, unless it be approved by the Pope. He satirized what are called liberal Catholics, who avow that they are governed by their own ideas to a very great extent as to what should or should not be matters of faith; thus assuming to themselves an infallibility which they deny to the Church. Taking up the objections that are made to the Council, he said that some men were silly enough to believe, and newspapers are daily reiterating the charge, that the Pope is opposed to what they are pleased to denominate Progress and Modern Civilization. This charge he combatted at length, and denied that the Pope is or that the Church ever was opposed to true progress in science, in art, or in anything that tends to promote the real happiness of mankind. He then adverted to the late lectures on metaphysics, delivered by Professor FISKE at Harvard University, who, he said, was attempting to give a metaphysical *exposé* of "Truth as it is in itself," and concluded that this could never be known. Pilate asked the question what is truth? and there was One who told him, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." This truth had been sent out on the earth by the Son of God, and had been testified to by eleven millions of martyrs, who willingly laid down their lives in its defence. He contended that mankind could only get at the truth by means of an infallible interpreter, and that interpreter is the Church. In past ages she, through her Councils and her Popes, had to meet the advocates of error, and she had vanquished them all. The errors of the present time were simply the old and condemned ones in a new phase, many of them the ideas of the old Pagan-Greek philosophers clothed in new forms. These, come in what guise they may, the Council will condemn. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the Church for its advocacy in the past of true civilization, and contended that the effect of her teachings is in its last analysis simply the liberty of the whole human race. At the close of the lecture, as well as frequently during its delivery, the speaker was greeted with loud and long-continued applause.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82⅞; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Linseed Oil, £28 17s. ℘ ton. Whale Oil, £41 10s. ℘ ton.

PARIS, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20.—Petroleum opens firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Nov. 20—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, olds, 82⅞; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 68s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Bourse closed quiet, Rentes, 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, Nov. 20.—Cotton opened firm, both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on spot, 139f. ℘ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 125f.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed flat at 89¼.

HAVRE, Nov. 20—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 61f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 21.—United States Bonds are firm; quotations unchanged.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The Havana markets closed as follows yesterday: SUGAR—Business small, prices unchanged; market quiet and steady; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 96,000 boxes; 2,400 hhds. exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 22,000 boxes to foreign ports, 10,000 boxes to the United States; new Sugars are now coming into the market. LARD quiet at 21c.@21½c. in tierce, and 23c.@22½c. in 25 lb. tins. FLOUR [illegible] TALLOW [illegible] BACON [illegible] HAMS advancing; [illegible] quiet. [illegible] FREIGHTS dull, with a small business. EXCHANGE unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—TOBACCO unchanged; supply is not equal to the demand. COTTON—Small sales at 24c. HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR dull with but little doing; Fall Superfines, $3 90@$4; Extra, $4 25; Double Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 15@$5 75; Family, $6@$7 50. WHEAT dull; lower prices are offered but declined; No. 2 Spring, 88c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 92c.@95c.; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 01@$1 07; Choice, $1 15@$1 20; Prime to Fancy White, $1 09@$1 35. CORN advancing and scarce; New Yellow, 90c.; New White, 95c.@$1; Prime Old White, $1 10. OATS firm and higher at 43c.@44c., in bulk; 48c.@50c. in sacks. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE advancing; sales at 70c.@72c. WHISKY advanced to $1 04@$1 05. PORK, $31, with small sales. Dry-salted MEATS firm and active; Loose Shoulders 15 days in smoke, 12c.; jobbing lots of Shoulders at 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. BACON—Only scattering lots on the market; small sales of Shoulders at 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides at 20c. LARD—Small sales at 17c.@17¼c.; round lots at 17½@17¾c. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. HOGS steady and active at $9 25@$10 25; killed to date, 51,000 head. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 ℘ cent. off buying, 1-10 ℘ cent. premium selling. FLOUR in [illegible] for No. 2 [illegible] seller for December [illegible] CORN firm [illegible] No. 2 at 82c.@83c.; [illegible] OATS easier. RYE moderately active at 80c. [illegible] for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 at $1 01 [illegible] seller for December. HIGHWINES firm at $1 01. MESS PORK lower; sales at $29 75@$30, cash, and seller for January, closing, sellers at $29 50, buyers $29 25, cash. LARD firm and steady at 17¾c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $11 50@$12, dividing on 200 lbs. CATTLE quiet, steady and firm at $3 75@$6 50 for common to good Cows and extra Steers. Live HOGS active, firm and steady at $8 for Stockers, $10 25@$10 50 for Premium. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 3,600 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and nominal.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 08@$1 10. CORN advancing and scarce at 98c.@$1. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2 at 48c.; No. 1 at 50c.@51c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 24c.; Low Middling, 23½c. TOBACCO firm with an upward tendency. WHISKY in moderate demand at $1 02. Dressed HOGS active with an upward tendency; sales at $10 25@$10 75; receipts, 6,000 head. MESS PORK held at $32; no sales. BULK MEATS—20 days' Salted held at 12½c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Rib Sides; 16½c. for Clear Sides; packed demand light. LARD sold at 17¼c.@18c. for steam, and kettle held at 17½c.@18; later there was little disposition to sell. Green MEATS firm; sold at 11½c. for Shoulders; 13½c. for Rib Sides; 15½c. for Clear Sides. EXCHANGE, 1-10 ℘ cent. off, buying; supply large.

OSWEGO, Nov. 20—Evening.—FLOUR active but unchanged; sales 2,400 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sale 1,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 16. CORN quiet; sales in car lots at $1. BARLEY quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 18. Corn MEAL, $2 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$21; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15c., Barley, 12c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 78c. Lake IMPORTS—14,800 bushels Barley, 41,000 bushels Peas, 88,500 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—913 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Barley, 6,700 bushels Rye, 1,261,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—RECEIPTS—140,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—53,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—1 boatload at 18c. for Wheat to New-York. FLOUR neglected, except in a retail way. WHEAT inactive and entirely nominal. CORN firm; sales 29,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c., and small lots do. at 92c. OATS dull and nominal at 52c. RYE nominal at 88c. BARLEY inactive; quoted at 90c.@$1, according to quality, for State and Canada. Mess PORK dull at $31 nominally. LARD dull at 18c. HIGHWINES—Sales 30 bbls. at $1 05.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—WHEAT without important change, with a limited inquiry; sales 400 bushels Diehl at $1 75. RYE is without sale and very dull. CORN less active but firm; sales 1,500 bushels Western Mixed at $1 03½ afloat. BARLEY continues to be neglected, notwithstanding the receipts by railroad are small and the prospective supply unexpectedly light. OATS are rather dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels State, part at the Susquehanna Railroad, and in bags, at 64c. Other sales were reported at a still lower figure, but we could not trace them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 24½c.; Middling Orleans, 25c.@25¼c. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. SUGAR firm; Fair and Good Refining, 11¼c.@11½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 24½c.; Refined, 34c.@34½c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $31 50. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 35@$1 38. CORN quiet; Yellow, Old, $1 07@$1 10; New, 85c.@95c.; Mixed Western, $1 03@$1 05. OATS unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1 12@$1 14.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—BAGGING declined to 26½c. COTTON closed advancing on all grades; Middling is held at 23¾c. FLOUR in fair demand; Extra Family, $5 75. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT—Red, $1 05; White, $1 20; CORN, 80c.; OATS, 50c.; RYE, 85c.; all in bulk. HOGS—Medium to Extra Choice, $9 50@$10 60; receipts, 7,000 head. TOBACCO quiet; Leaf steady and firm. MESS PORK, $30. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD—Tierce, 18c. WHISKY, $1 03.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Mining Shares were active during the week, closing with good tone. The following are the quotations: Alpha, $23; Belcher, $16; Bullion, $16; Cholier, $25; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $15; Empire Mill, $62; Gould and Curry, $84; Hale and Norcross, $182; Imperial, $52; Kentuck, $151; Occidental, $16; Ophir, $15; Overman, $62; Savage, $66; Sierra Nevada, $12; Yellow Jacket, $52. FLOUR weak and prices favoring buyers. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 55 extremes. LEGAL TENDERS, 79.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—COTTON dull and lower at 24c. for Middling; sales, 2,750 bales; receipts, 8,373 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,187 bales; to Havre, 7,885 bales; coastwise, 1,398 bales. FLOUR dull and irregular. CORN—White, $1 20. OATS, 61c.@62c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY, $35. MESS PORK, $32 50. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 126¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 137¼. Sight EXCHANGE on New York, ¼ ℘ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 24½c. FLOUR dull at yesterday's prices. WHEAT very dull; prime to choice Red, $1 30@$1 37; Good, $1 25. CORN firm; New White, 90c.@97c.; Yellow, 93c.@97c. OATS dull at 55c.@58c. RYE, 95c. PROVISIONS firmer at yesterday's prices. WHISKY easier at $1 07½@$1 08; no sales reported.

TOLEDO, Nov. 20.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; Amber, $1 09; No. 2 Red, $1 08. CORN advancing; No. 1, 91c.; No. 2, 89c. OATS advancing; No. 1, 53c. Dressed HOGS, $11@$12. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at 91¼c.; No. 2 at 88c. OATS advancing at 42½c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 80c. for No. 2. RYE and BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS firmer at 10c. to Buffalo, 16½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 14; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08. CORN firm at 90c.@91c. for No. 1 Mixed; 88c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS firm at 48c. for No. 1 State. RYE quiet at 95c.@$1 for No. 1, and 90c. for No. 2. BARLEY heavy; No. 1 Canada offered at $1 05@$1 10.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 23¼c.; receipts, 1,280 bales; exports, 1,292 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN—Market bare at $1. OATS held at 65c. Mess PORK, $31@$32. LARD, 18c.@22c. BACON—Shoulders, 17¼c.; Sides, 20c.@21¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18c.@18½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 44c. RESIN firmer; strained, $1 62½@$1 65. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON steady at 23½c.@23¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—COTTON market closed quiet; sales, 583 bales; receipts, 793 bales; Middling at 23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 20.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,769 bales; exports, 9,636 bales; sales, 500 bales; Middling at 24c.; market quiet.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 20.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,046 bales; sales, 125 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c.; market steady.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 20.—COTTON quiet and easier; sales 300 bales Middling at 24¼c.@24½c.; receipts, 863 bales; exports coastwise, 1,039 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged. BARLEY declining; sells at $1 75@$1 80 ℘ cental.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, $107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅜; Reading Railroad, 48⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅛. Gold, 126⅛.

[Advertisement.]

Great inducements are now offered by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, to purchasers of first-class pianos, melodeons and organs for cash, monthly installments, or for rent. As he is now giving better terms than ever before, he invites persons wishing to buy or rent instruments to give him a call.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand gentlemen who are using the HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, testify to its merits. Send for pamphlet. Every man should understand it, but every man is not expected to buy it.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Java	Nov. 13	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Nov. 23	New-York	Hamburg.
Manhattan	Nov. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Nov. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Nov. 25	New-York	Bremen.
England	Nov. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Nov. 27	New-York	Havre.

FOR BRAZIL AND HAVANA.

South America	Nov. 23	New-York	Rio.
Morro Castle	Nov. 25	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	Nov. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*.

Mails for Brazil by the *South America*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	[illegible]
East, Fall River, rail	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston.—R. S. Britton and wife, Wm. J. Davis, wife and 2 children, K. L. Bevins and wife, Master Bevins, R. H. Howard, Wm. N. Brannon, P. W. Eagle, A. M. Eagle, F. G. Swayne, J. D. Johnson, M. Shylock, John Shannon, J. W. Wilton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 55 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon rises. 7 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 20 | Gov. Island 10 19 | Hell Gate. 11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Nov. 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) [illegible], Glasgow Nov. 6, via Moville 8th, with mdse. and 202 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds to Cape Race, and from thence strong variable winds; 18th, 20 miles W. from Sable Island, passed a National steamer bound W.; 21st, 20 miles E. from Fire Island, passed an Inman steamer bound E, and steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Off Hatteras experienced strong S. E. gales with heavy rain squalls; 19th, off Frying Pan Shoal, passed steamship Leo, for Savannah, and James Adger, for Charleston.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Nov. 13, and the Bar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 20, off Absecum, passed a brig showing Nos. 392.

Steamship Roxana, (Br.,) Winters, Naples Oct. 20, Messina 22d, and Palermo 26th, via Gibraltar Nov. 1, with fruit to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Weybosset, Parrish, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. Hand.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Hendrickson, Lisbon 54 ds., with cork and wine to Havemeyer & Brunn. Had light winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark John Campbell, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) German, Greenock 43 ds., with iron and chemicals to order—vessel to master. Was 13 ds. from George's Shoals with constant N. W. gales.

Bark N. Struve, (N. G.,) Struve, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to S. Coras. Has had moderate weather the entire passage; crossed the equator Oct. 24, lon. 40.

Bark Charca, Crockett, of and from Boston, in bal last to W. S. Brown.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Vianello, Demerara Oct. 20, via New-London Nov. 18, with sugar and 2 passengers to E. T. Smith & Co. Experienced heavy gales from W. N. W. and S. E. for past three weeks, and lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacao, 14 ds., with logwood and mdse. to Thos. Foulke. Has had variable weather during the passage. Left in port brig Sir Robert Peel, waiting, and brig Pedro and schr. Ada Alida, for New-York, to sail Nov. 7.

Brig Foam, (of Plymouth, E.,) Jenkins, Malaga 39 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Andrew Lindsay. Has had constant W. and N. W. gales from lon. 40, during which lost an entire suit of sails, stove bulwarks, hatches, &c.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad 17 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left in port schr. Petronella, for Belise, Hon., to sail Oct. 30; bark Chanticleer, from Baltimore, disch'g; brig Cascatelle, from Boston, disch'g.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Matthews, Kingston, Jamaica, 27 ds., with logwood, rum, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has had light northerly winds the greater part of the passage. The second mate, Charles Smith, and four of the crew died in hospital at Kingston of bilious fever; had no sickness on the passage.

Brig Amelia Thurlow, (new, 325 tons,) Gallison, Harrington, Me., 7 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Morrison, Old Harbor, Jamaica, 18 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to J. Peniston & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, (of Portland,) Tucker, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to A. L. Hatch—vessel to G. Hazard. Sld. in co. with brig Josephine, for Baltimore.

Brig Proteus, (of Portland,) Hall, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Fairlina, (of Jersey,) De Gruchy, Rio Janeiro 61 ds., with coffee to Busk & Jevons—vessel to Geo. F. Bully.

Brig Wexford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Townshend, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 480 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Mary Given, Robbins, of and from St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Abbie Allen, Johnson, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Rollerson, (of Boston,) Mayo, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Brig Potomac, (of Searsport,) Carver, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Buck.

Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, (of Vinalhaven, Me.,) Whittemore, Para 32 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather the first part of passage, and strong westerly gales N. of Hatteras. Left in port schrs. J. M. Morales, for New-York in 2 ds., and E. Davis, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. Lilly, (of Baltimore,) Woolfred, Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 15, via Hampton Roads Nov. 18, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has had variable weather during the passage; put into Hampton Roads on the 12th inst. for a supply of water and provisions.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, (new,) Curtis, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. While coming through Hell Gate, went ashore on Folk's Point, but will come off next high water.

Schr. Aruba, Boggs, of and from Bermuda, 10 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Has had westerly gales most of the passage.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 7 ds., with oranges to Collner, Potter & Co.

Schr. C. Matthews, Lunt, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Daniel Pierson, Pierson, Portland, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Annie Leland, Bennett, Bangor, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. C. Scrivener, Brown, Fall River, for Georgetown.

Schr. Daylight, Hadwin, Westport, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Robert W. Dillon, Haskell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Billow, Smith, Bangor, with lumber for Hoboken.

Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Coffin, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Velma, Gates, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lyra, Crowley, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. S. D. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella Hay, Haskell, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Transfer, Crockett, Portland, with lumber to H. Wilder.

Schr. Z. Paine, Noyce, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Richmond, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Paul Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie, Young, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sinbad, Avery, Thomaston, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Agnes Reppeller, McFadden, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Josephine, Brown, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ida S. McCall, Ficket, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. C. S. Edwards, Babcock, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Moulton, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Westcott, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Westmoreland, Rice, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Boston, for Georgetown.

Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Berry, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Brown, Taunton, for Eastport.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Maggie Vandusen, Compton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flora A. Newcomb, Woodruff, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. Carlos Barry, Geer, New-London, for Key West.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Blackman, Jones, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. General Meade, Young, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Wright, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. W. R. Pratt, Kelly, Virginia, for Hartford.

Schr. Althea, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Sterling, Allen, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Alpine, [illegible], Providence.

Schr. S. J. Lane, Nash, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Hayward, Avery, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Circle, Beaulan, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. James McGee, Smith, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Monitor, Cook, Brookhaven.

Schr. Bay State, Crocker, Boston.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Uriah & Tabita, Gibson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Holmes' Hole.

Schr. D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. Reed, Woodruff, Dix Island.

Schr. Pauline, Eaton, Brookhaven.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ella May, Botes, Provincetown, for Tangier.

Schr. Helen M. Crosby, Rich, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Godwin, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Eugenie, Torry, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Hase, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Amelia, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Ariadne, Chase, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Below.

Brig J. Bickmore, (Br.,) Henley, from Cardenas, Nov. 10.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for New-York; schrs. Ida S. Burgess, for Buckstown, S. C.; Bob, for Bahamas.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Arr. steamers The Queen, from Liverpool; Geo. Appold, from Baltimore; brigs Edna, from Jamaica; Abby Thaxter, from Wilmington.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—Arr. brig Devonshire, from Wallas, N. S., for Boston, has arrived, bringing the crew, six in number, of the schr. Mary Kelley, of St. Andrews, N. B., which was abandoned waterlogged, with spars and rigging gone, 17 miles S. E. of Boon Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Arr. steamers Olympia, from New-York; ——, Hellentown, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Sld. barks Wave Queen, for Cork, and Lizzie and Rosa, for Sydney.

21st.—Bark Mary C. Smith, with lumber from Puget Sound, for Australia, is reported ashore in Bericlag Sound. No particulars are given.

Arr. Charger, from New-York; Bayonnaise, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Sld. ship Sword Fish, from Liverpool.

Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Intelligence from the Arctic whaling fleet to Sept. 20 had been received at Honolulu. The water was literally filled with whales, and the weather intensely cold. The following whalers had arrived at Honolulu from the Arctic:

The Cobola, with 800 bbls. of oil and 15,000 lbs. of bone; Oceola, with 1,250 bbls. of oil and 14,000 lbs. of bone; Norma, with 1,000 bbls. of whale and 120 bbls. of sperm oil and 17,000 lbs. of bone; Onward, with 1,000 bbls. oil and 13,000 lbs. of bone; William First, with 1,100 bbls. of whale and [illegible] bbls. of Sperm Oil and 15,000 lbs. of bone; [illegible], with 700 bbls. of oil, and 11,000 lbs. of bone; J. D. Thompson, with 900 bbls. of oil and 12,000 lbs. of bone; Eagle, with 1,400 bbls. of whale and 25 bbls. of sperm oil and 14,000 lbs. of bone; William Rotch, from the Ochotsk, with 100 bbls. of Sperm, 180 bbls. of ocean nut and 450 bbls. of whale oil and 2,000 lbs. of bone.

The following is the report from the Arctic:

The ships Active, Awashonks, Helen Mar and Hibernia had 5 whales each; the Acorshar had 700 bbls. of oil; the Aurora had 14 whales and 400 bbls. of walrus oil; Cornelius Howland, Helen Snow and Massasoits had each 13 whales; Concordia had 1,300 bbls. of oil; California and John Carver had each 800 bbls. of oil; Count Bismark, Gay Head, Marengo, Sea Breeze and James Allen had each 1,000 bbls. of oil; Eliza Swift, Josephine and Oliver Crocker had each 900 bbls. of oil; George Howland had 900 bbls. of oil and 200 bbls. of walrus oil; Corridan had [illegible] bbls. of whale oil; Daniel Webster and Henry Taber had each 9 whales; John Howland had 17 whales and 500 bbls. of walrus oil; Lagoda had 7 whales; the Ohio 11 whales; Progress, 10 whales; Vineyard, 3 whales; Emily Morgan had 80 bbls. walrus oil; Julian, 10 whales and 300 bbls. of walrus oil.

The following is the report from the Ochotsk:

The Benjamin Cummings and Hercules had each 200 bbls. of oil; Europe had 450 bbls. of oil; Jonas, 125 bbls. of oil; Nile, 300 bbls. of oil.

The following disasters are reported:

The Eagle, of New-Bedford, with 1,600 bbls. of oil and 25,000 lbs. of bone, was lost Sept. 30. The George Howland, John Carver, Rainbow and Sea Breeze were damaged forward. The Helen Snow had her rudder split. The Vineyard was leaking badly, and when last seen was in tow of the Julian, which, it was supposed, would take her to Honolulu. Captain Franklin, of the Phare, was lost in the Arctic.

Spoken, &c.

Sorella—Bark, (of Liverpool,) from London, for Philadelphia, Nov. 11, lat. 35 40, lon. 72 10, 72 ds. out; reported being in the same lat. and lon. 20 ds. previously, and had been driven off by westerly gales.

Edwin—Bark, from Demerara, for New-York, Nov. 9, lat. 19 40, lon. 68.

A. Kinsman—Bark, from Portland, for Cardenas, Nov. 13, lat. 24 50, lon. 79 48.

Sailor Boy—Bark, from New-Orleans, for Providence, Nov. 14, in the Straits of Florida.

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Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
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FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK.....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

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BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Cloak Department.

We will open on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
2 cases real Astrakhan Sacques at $35, worth $45.
2 case real Astrakhan Sacques at $43, worth $60.
1 case real Astrakhan Sacques at $75 and $80, worth $100,
and a full assortment of
SKATING CAPS, MUFFS, BOAS AND COLLARS.
ALSO,
A LOT OF FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CLOAKS,
from $7 50 to $15, cost from $20 to $30,
and a great variety of the
"LA BEDOUINE" WRAP AT $16,
in new designs and colorings.

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Fine Cardigan Jackets,
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Kid and Buck Gloves,
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Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

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Fine Cardigan Jackets,
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Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
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Scarlet Cashmere Shirts,
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers,
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers,
Buck and Cloth Gloves,
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Scarfs, Ties, and Stocks.

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TAMMANY.—THE GREATEST ACTS OF the Hanlons, Little Bob, New Acts, Tourney Act by the Hanlon Midgets, the Great Act, Pas Africaine, Le Chapeau Magique, Carlton, Sands, Silvester's Enchanted Canopy, Lauris, Pantomime, My Turn Next, Spanish Ballet. Matinee Saturdays. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. Miss Fanny Herring and Mr. M. W. Fiske are engaged and will shortly appear. In preparation an entirely new burlesque by Burand—B. J. Dicker.